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Ellen S. S. S.





The Ham Anastatic Drawing Society.
1865.



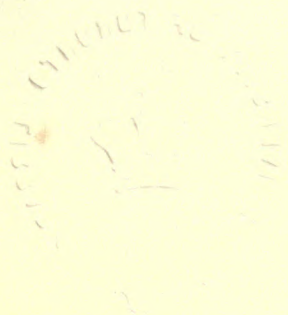
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Drawing Society

1865

C. R. MACKARNESS M.A. HON. SEC.



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The Ilam Anastatic Drawing Society.

THIS Society was established in the year 1859, at Ilam, in the county of Stafford, for the purpose of collecting amateur drawings in pen and ink, from all parts of the kingdom, to be printed in an annual volume. The sketches are intended to illustrate the topography of Great Britain and Ireland, the scenery, churches, manor-houses, and monastic ruins of the land—with special *preference* for those subjects of which there exist few, if any, published engravings.

It is obvious that numerous as are the illustrated works on topography and architecture which yearly issue from the press, there are yet thousands of interesting subjects of which no print or engraving can be procured.

This Society's publications, therefore, if well supported, might prove of considerable value to the antiquarian and the archæologist, and usefully supplement the various architectural journals, &c. whose funds do not admit of profuse illustration.

For the sake of reference and appropriate classification, the sketches are arranged according to the respective dioceses in which the sketches are found; and it is thought probable that members will take a special interest in getting as many illustrations as possible of the remarkable and comparatively unknown features of their own particular neighbourhood from year to year.

Six volumes have now been published, containing nearly 250 sketches, principally of views in England, but comprehending also subjects from Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. A few copies of the last volume (1864) may still be obtained by application to the Secretary.

The subscription is 10s. 6d. annually, for which each member receives the annual volume at Christmas. Those who contribute sketches, which are accepted, will receive also 10 copies of each of their own drawings.

It is considered needless here to give any description of the mode of drawing in Anastatic ink. Any one who is desirous of a full and explicit account of the whole process may obtain it, by post, from *Mr. Cowell, Anastatic Printer, Ipswich*, whose little pamphlet (price 6d.), affords all the needful information.

At the request of several members of the society, foreign sketches are admitted, and will be appended at the end of the volume.

N.B. Members of the Society are requested to make the objects of the Society known among their friends who may be interested in such subjects. Non-subscribers' sketches will not be refused if worthy of insertion.

All communications to be addressed to

REV. G. R. MACKARNESS, Hon. Sec.,

Ilam Vicarage, Ashbourn, Derbyshire.

Dec. 1865.

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1865.

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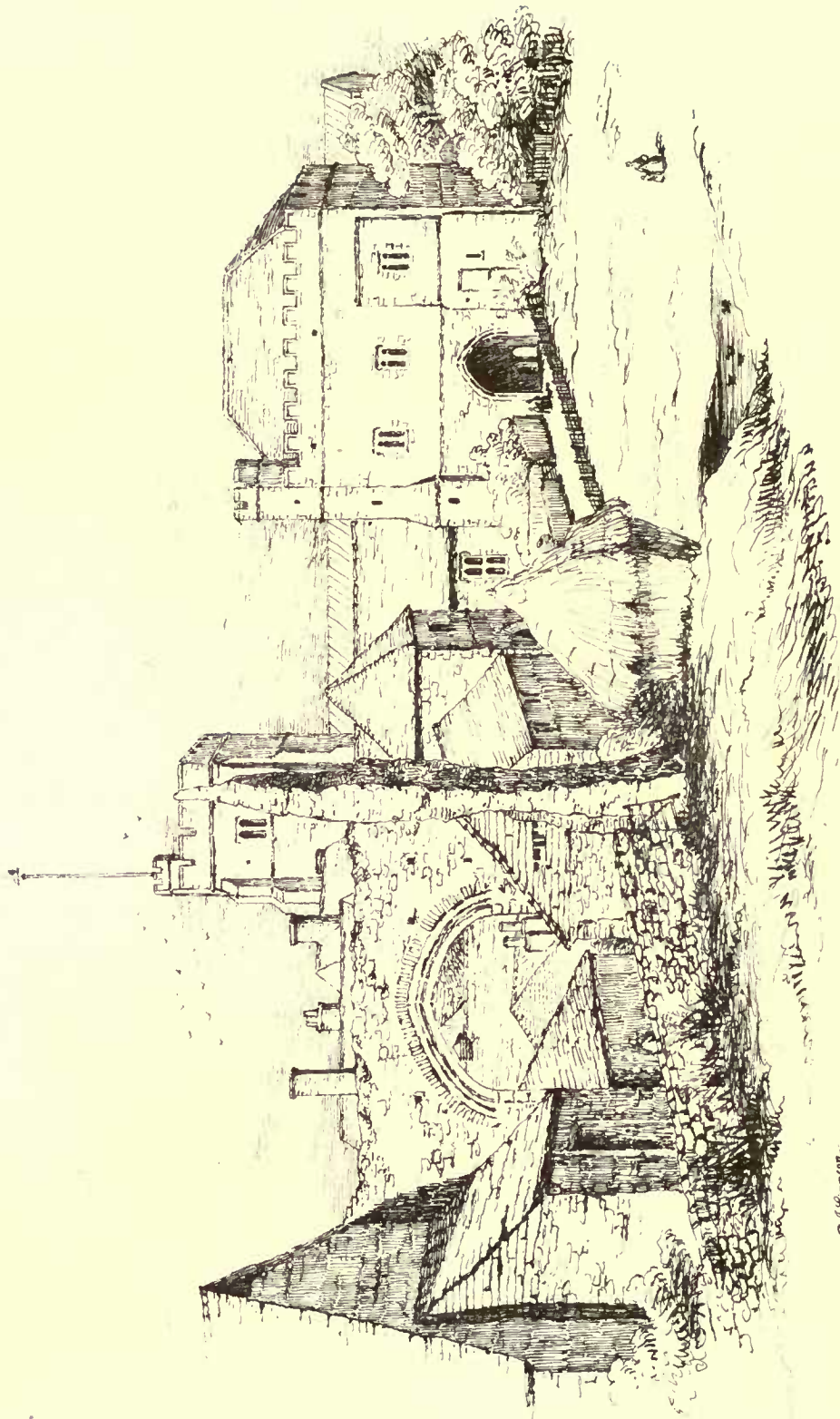
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Stendorn Church, Oak, 1864.
Kent Oct. 1865.

The Headcorn Oak, Kent. (*Rev. T. Brooke.*) This majestic "brave old oak," which is 40 feet in circumference, stands within a few hundred yards of the South Eastern Railway, about 10 miles west of Ashford. There is no tradition connected with it, nor any satisfactory derivation of the word Headcorn, in which parish it stands; but the grandeur of the old tree, with its gnarled trunk and weather-beaten arms, forms an object well adapted to the pencil, and it certainly is a fine relic of our primeval forests. The church, near which it is situated, is a good specimen of the Tudor period. The nave has a fine panelled roof, and some of the remains of oak-carving on the bench-ends and seats is bold and good.



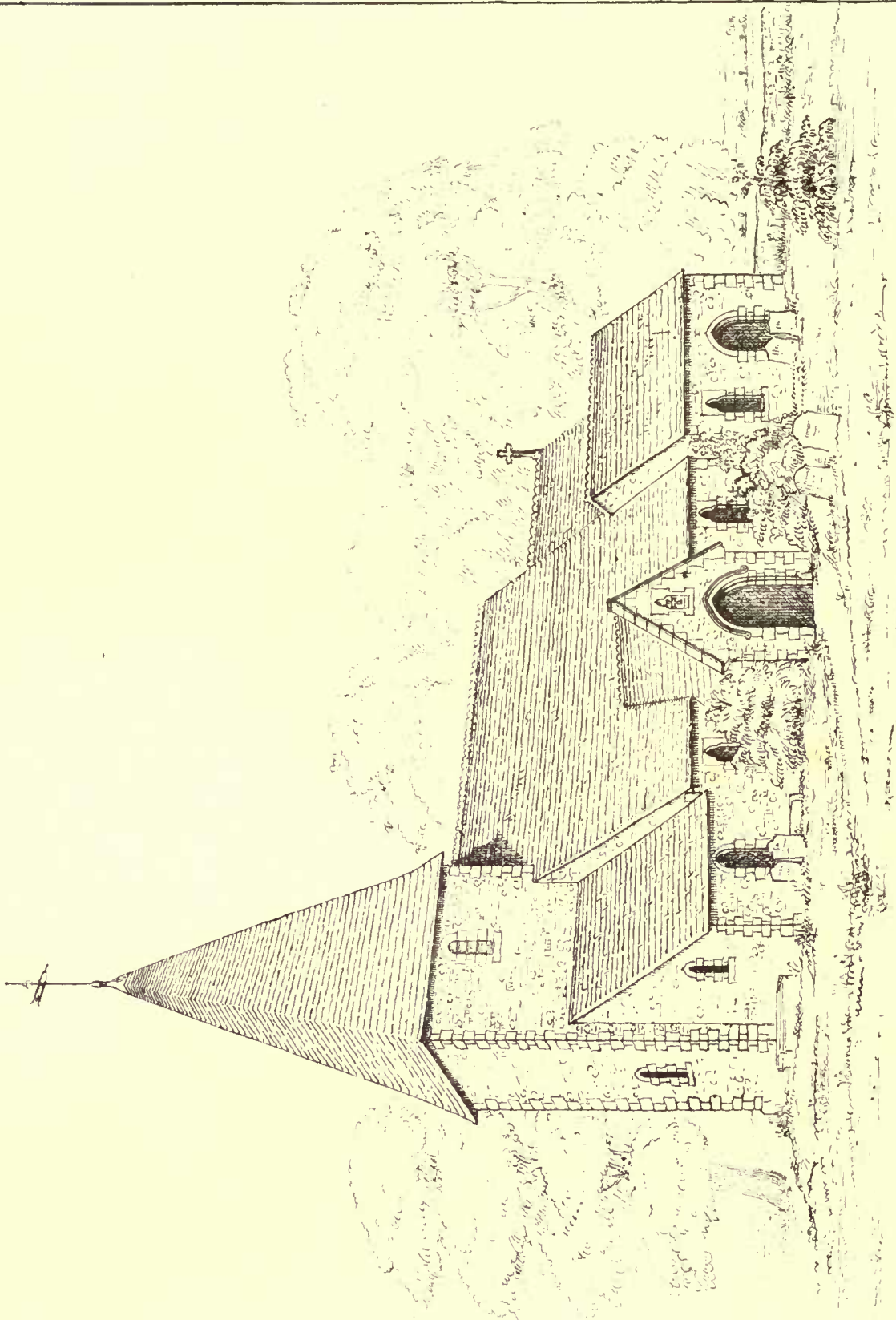
J. J. Simpson

The College Ruins, Maudstone.

The College Ruins, Maidstone. (*Rev. R. J. Simpson.*) The college, one of the ancient religious buildings of Maidstone, is situated on the south bank of the Medway, near the Parish Church of All Saints. It was probably dissolved about the year 1538.

From what is left it appears to have been an extensive building of very good Gothic architecture. The entrance, of which the south side is represented in the sketch, is very entire. The building and lands about it form part of the estate of Lord Romney.

The church beyond the gateway is that of All Saints.

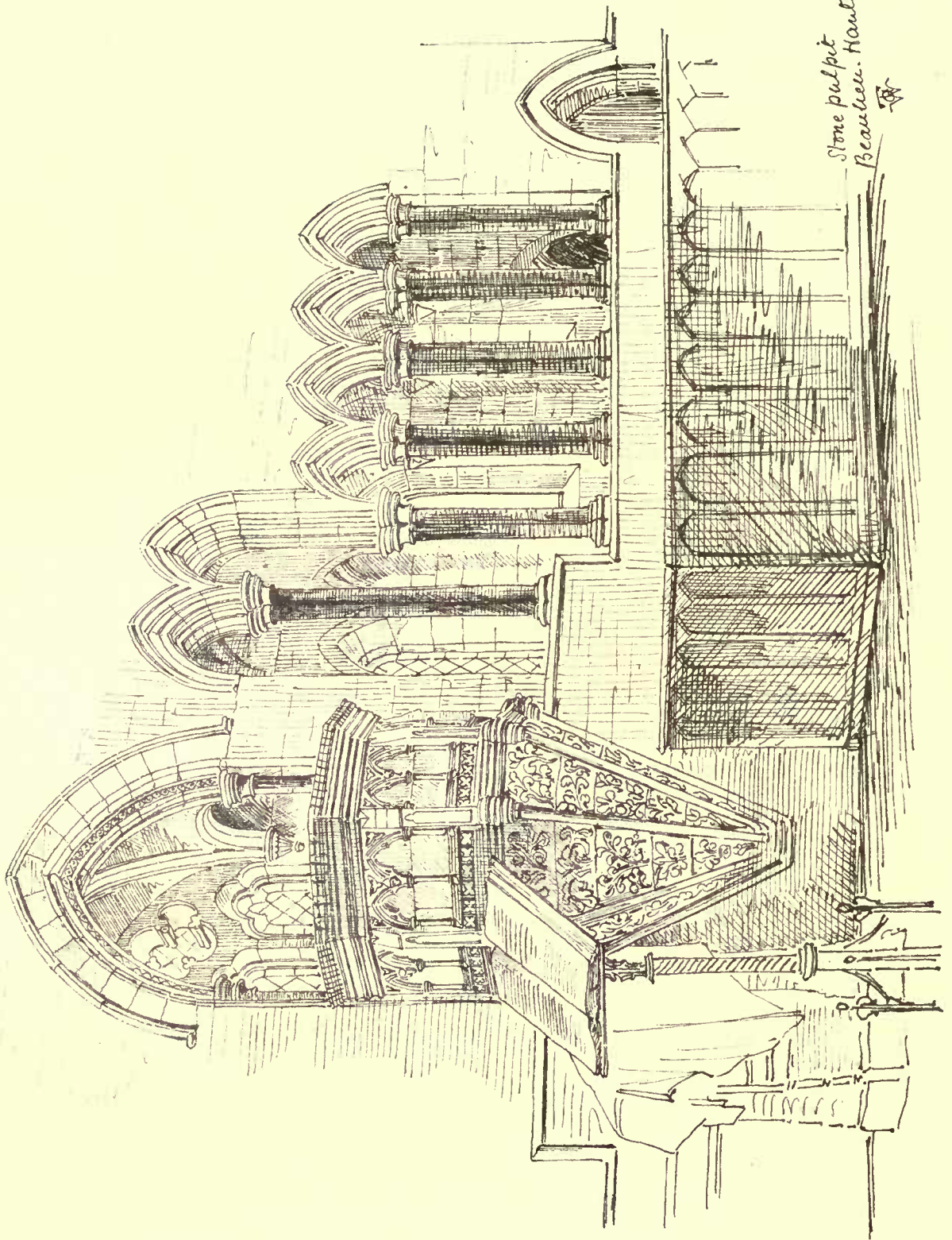


Restored 1858

ST PETER'S CHURCH, RODMAN, SUSSEX.

Rodmell Church, Sussex. (*Communicated by Rev. P. de Putron.*) Rodmell, about midway between Lewes and Newhaven, is situated on a gentle slope of the South Downs, and occupies a central position in the district known as the Brookside. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as Ramelle, or Rademele. The church, dedicated to S. Peter, was originally Norman throughout, with subsequent Early English additions. It consists of a chancel, to which a Lady-chapel is annexed on its south side, and of a nave with a south aisle. A square western tower, built of rough flint from the Downs, and flanked by a well-contrived Baptistry, complete the construction of the church. The chancel arch is rich in zigzag and other Norman mouldings. In the centre of the Baptistry stands a venerable Norman font, square in form and supported on a massive circular shaft on a smaller column of Caen stone at each angle.

In 1858 a careful restoration of this church was effected by the present Rector, Rev. P. de Putron, assisted by the parishioners, and few village churches now possess finer examples of modern stained glass.



Stone pulpit
Beaulieu. Hants.

Pulpit at Beaulieu, Hants. (*T. W. Goodman, Esq.*) Beaulieu, 22 miles from Winchester, is famous for its abbey, founded in 1204 by King John. The church was formerly the refectory of the abbey, and contains the very interesting pulpit shewn in the annexed drawing. It is remarkably early, and is thus mentioned in Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*: "Stone pulpits are sometimes met with of Decorated date, as at Beaulieu, Hampshire, where there is a specimen, very early in the style, but by far the greater number are of Perpendicular work."

The date of this pulpit is probably about 1260.



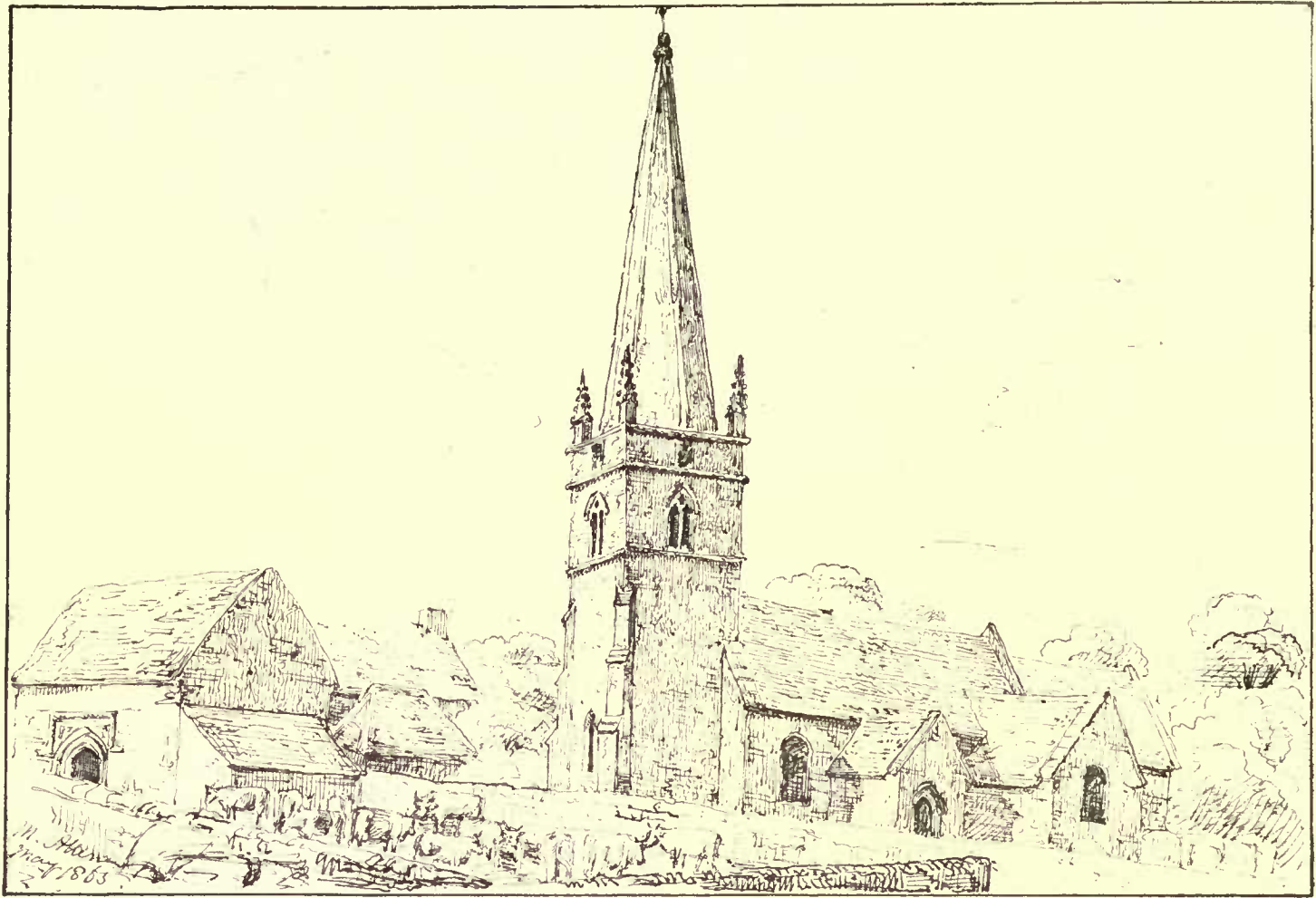
FRAGMENT OF EFFIGY. BRADFORD ON-AVON.

G. S. BECKETT JUNE 1865.

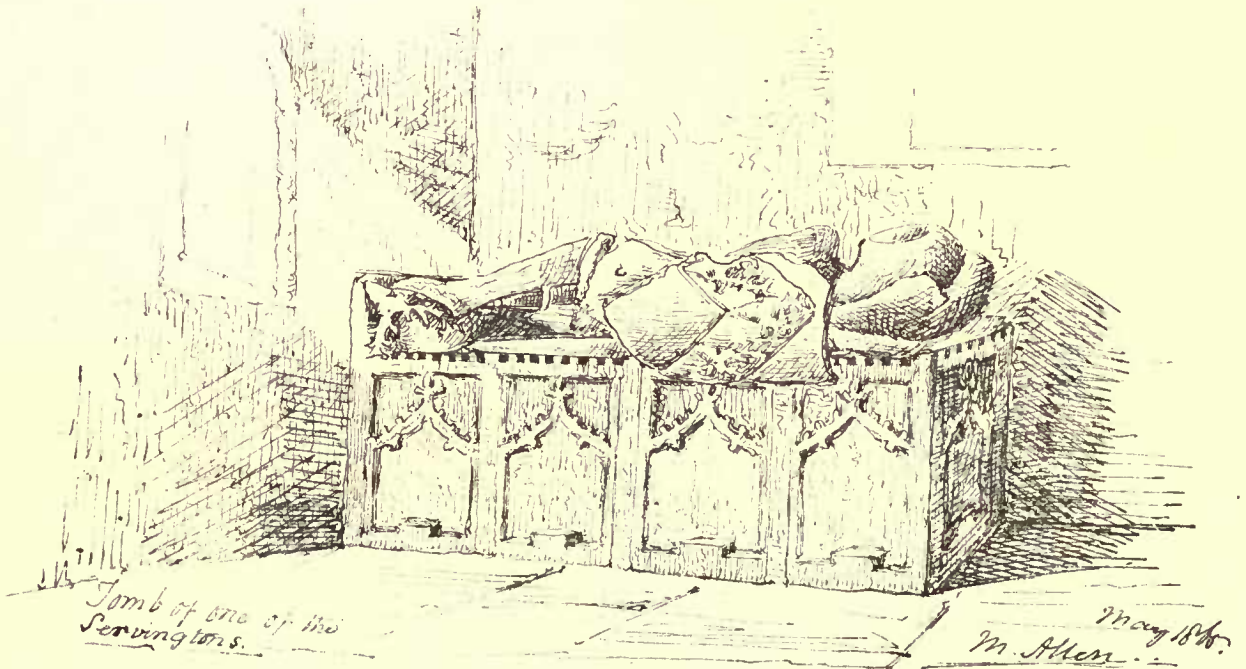
Fragment of Effigy, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts. (*Mrs. Beckett.*) The following notice has been kindly supplied by Mr. E. Kite of Devizes, author of 'The Monumental Brasses of Wilts.'

This fragment is the upper portion of a monumental effigy, retaining much of its ancient colour and gilding. It was found in rebuilding the south porch of the church of the Holy Trinity at Bradford-on-Avon, in 1864, and represents a lady, apparently in the costume of the early part of the 14th century. A gorget or wimple covers the neck, and fitting closely round the face is fastened across the forehead, which seems to be encircled with a kind of fillet, whilst a veil, thrown over the head, reaches down to the shoulders.

It is not improbable that this memorial may belong to an early member of the Hall family, which was one of considerable importance in Bradford as early as the reign of Henry III. Reginald Hall, about A.D. 1420, founded a chantry at the altar of S. Nicholas in the Parish Church, and a small chapel on the south side of the same building, known as the Kingston aisle, seems also to have been erected at a late date by a member of the Hall family.

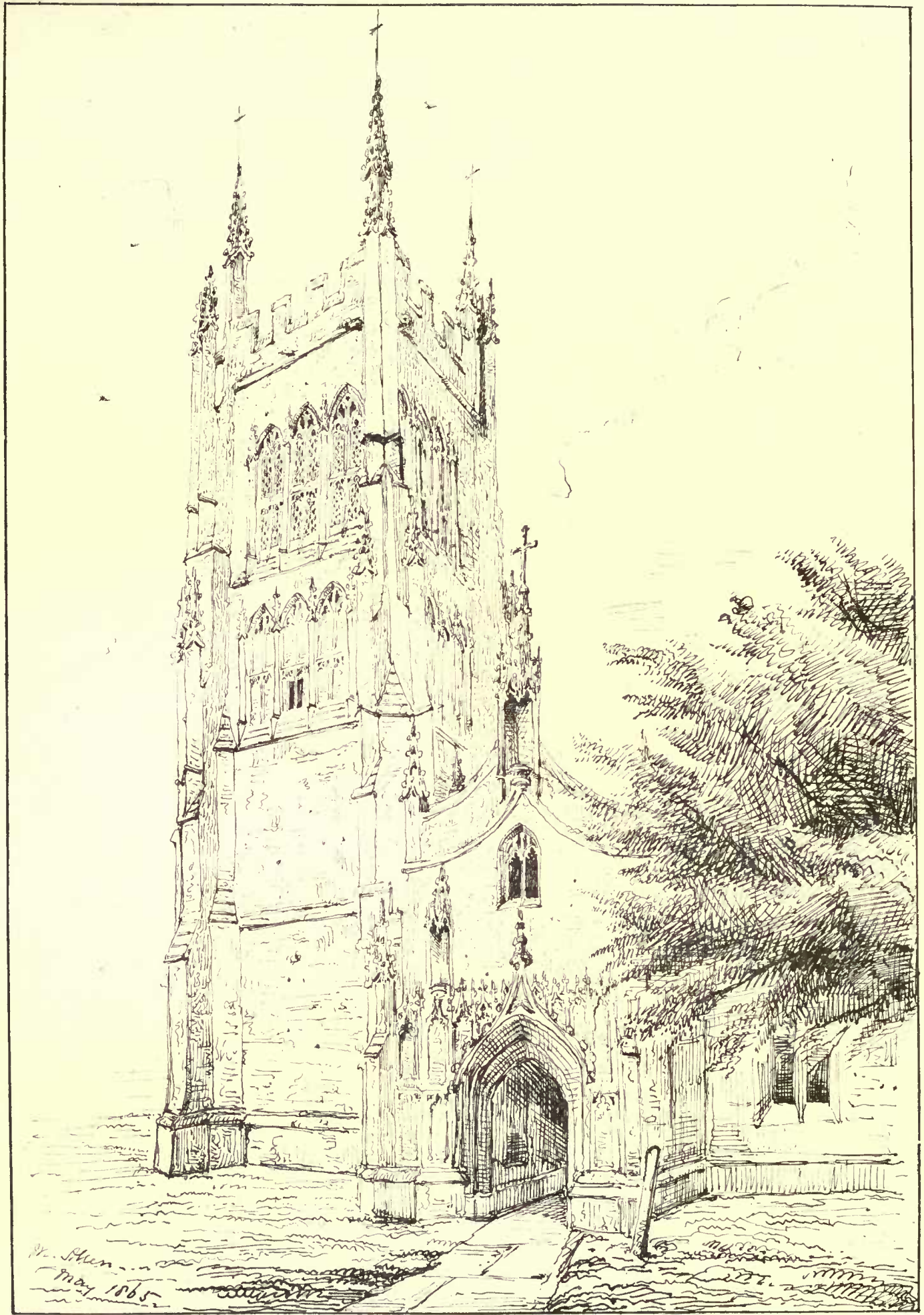


WHITLEY CHURCH SOMERSETSHIRE



Tomb of one of the
Servingtons.

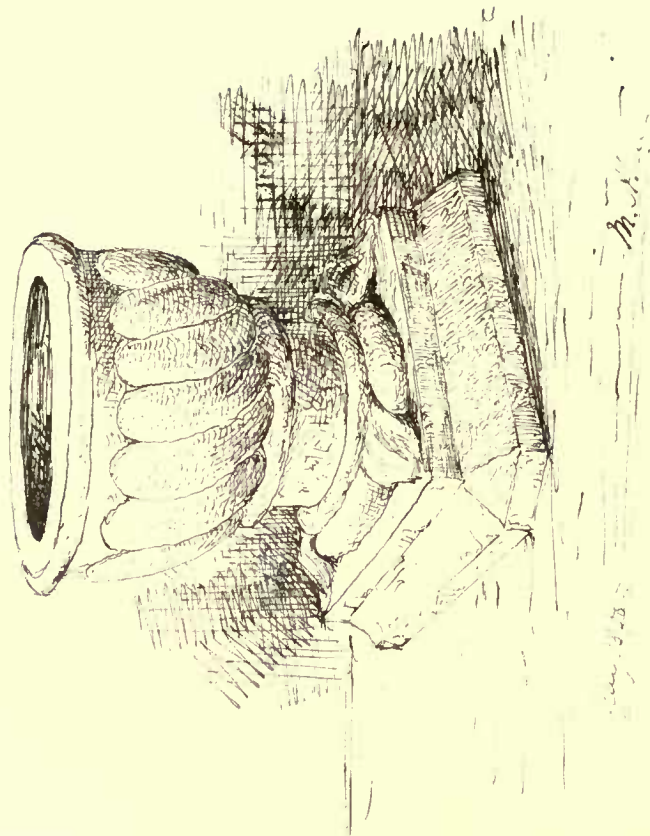
Whitley Church, Somersetshire. (*Miss Allen.*) This church is situated in one of the most picturesque parts of Somersetshire, not far from Frome. But little is known of its history. According to Bacon's *Liber Regis* it is dedicated to S. George. The monument to one of the Servingtons, represented in the accompanying sketch, is in the chapel on the south side of the church. It is a fine tomb, probably of the date of Edward the Second. The arms on the shield are also carved on the battlement of the church tower, which would seem to indicate that the church was built by the Servington family — perhaps raised as a receptacle for the body of the warrior, which lies beneath this interesting effigy. The crossed legs are no certain indication of a crusader, as there is an effigy of this kind in Wantage church of the time of Richard II.



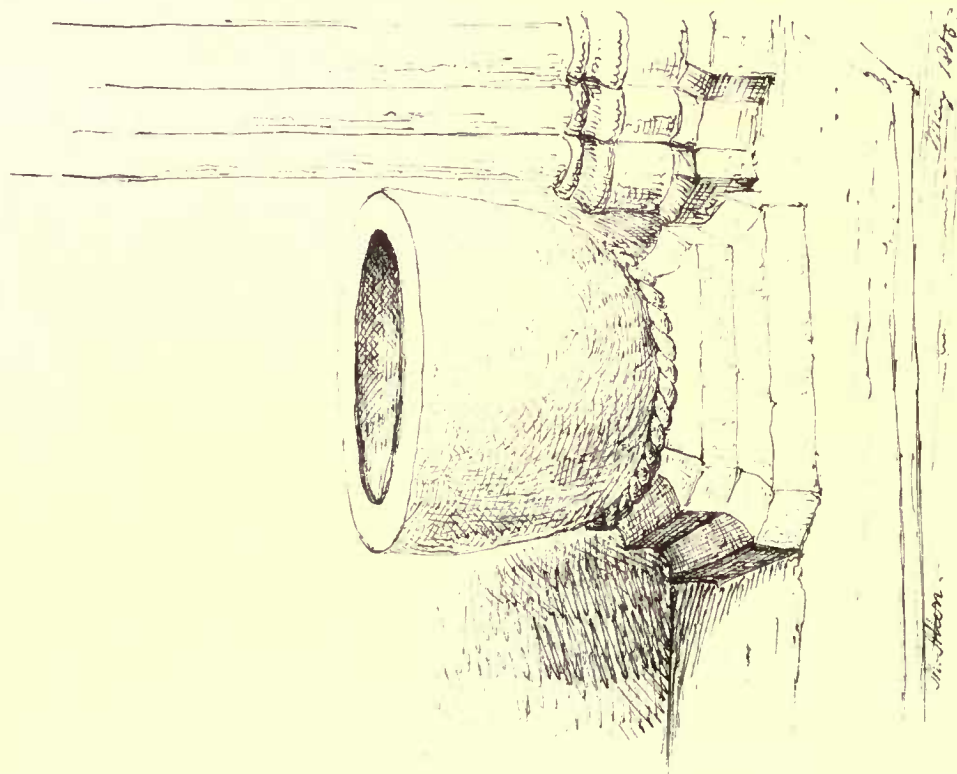
R. Allen
May 1865

Mells Church, Somersetshire. (*Miss Allen.*) This magnificent church is dedicated to S. Andrew. The tower very much resembles that of Lye church, distant some two or three miles, but the nave of Mells church is very much finer. The story told in the neighbourhood of these two churches, is, that the architect employed to build the Parish Church at Lye quarrelled with the parishioners, when the tower alone was completed, and vowed he would go to Mells and build for the people there a much finer church than that at Lye.

Leland in his Itinerary (vol. vii, part 2, fol. 78), says of Mells: The chirch is faire and buildid yn tyme of mynde *ex lapide quadrato* by the hole Paroche. One Garlande, a Draper of London gave frely to the Building of the Vestiarie, a fine and curiose Pece of Work. One a Gentleman dwelling there yn the Paroche made a fair Chapelle in the North side of the Chirch. There is a praty maner place of stone harde at the West Ende of the Chirch. This be likelihood was partely buildid by Abbote Selwodde of Glasteinbyri. Syns it servid the Fermer of the Lordeship." This "praty maner place" still stands, and is in good preservation, having lately been carefully restored.



FONT IN NUNNEY CHURCH.



FONT IN MIELLS CHVRCH.

Fonts at Mells and Nunney, Somersetshire. (*Miss Allen*.) The font in Mells church is remarkable for its extreme simplicity — merely a bowl with a cable twisted round it, of a very common Norman pattern.

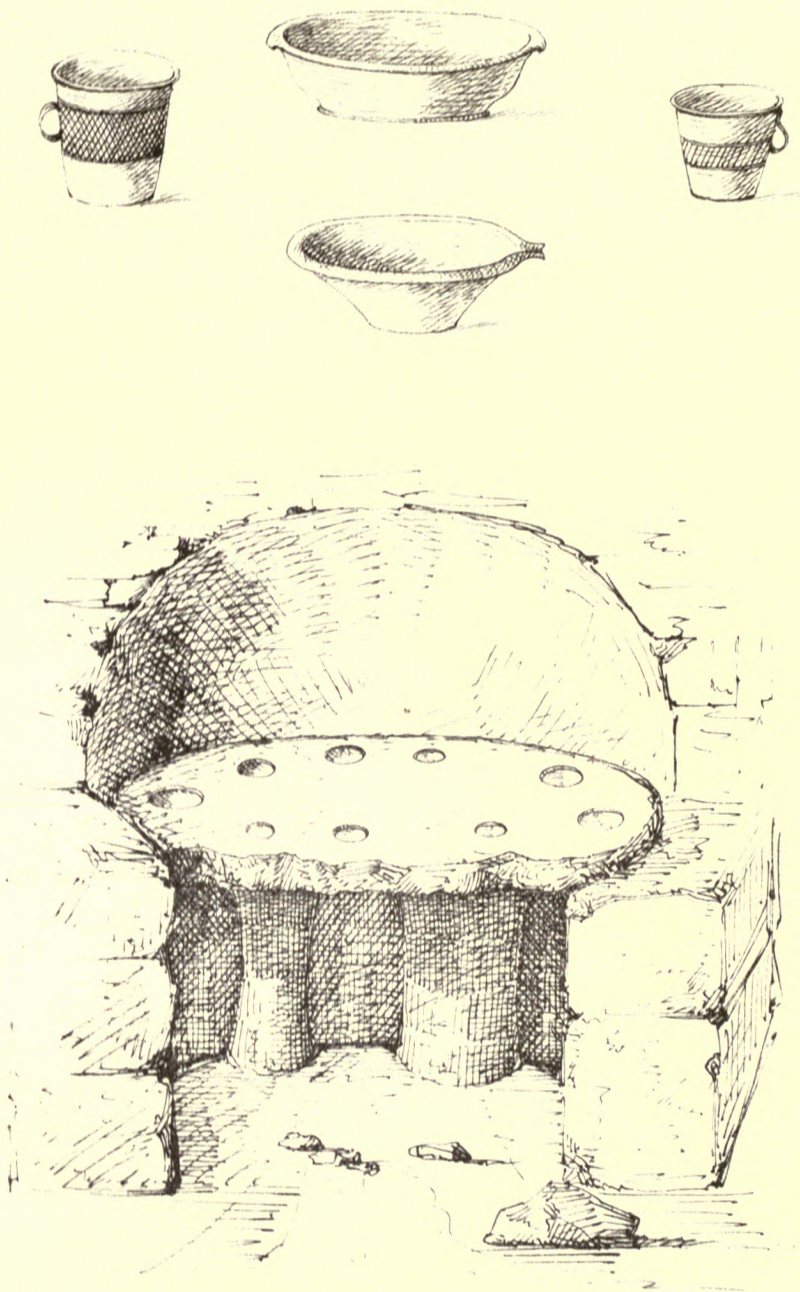
That in S. Peter's church, Nunney, not far from Frome, is also of Norman work, but of more uncommon design. It is disfigured by an hexagonal conical-shaped cover of oak, upon one side of which is painted, in a yellowish colour, a scroll device, bearing the date 1684 at the base, and the initials W.D. at the top.



Monny Castle, Somerset, W. M. M. 1863

Hunney Castle, near Frome, Somersetshire. (*Miss Allen.*) This castle is said, in Collinson's History of Somersetshire, to have been begun by Sir Elias Delamere, about 1378, and finished by John and Jaques Delamere with spoils from the French wars. But Collinson is somewhat confused about the Delamere pedigree.

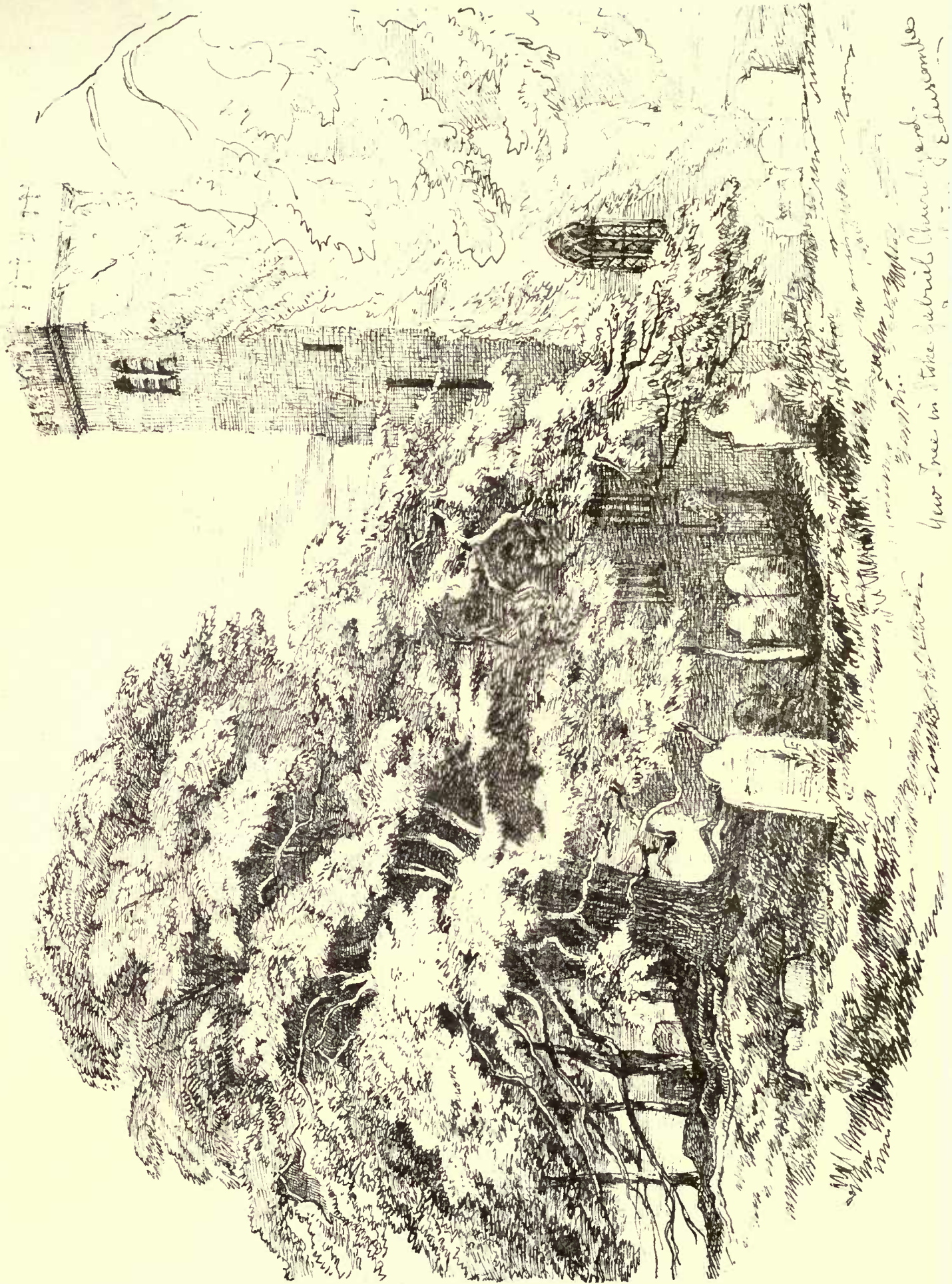
The castle was held for the king in 1644, with a weekly pay to the governor, a Captain Tankerville, of £5. It was battered and taken by a detachment of Fairfax's army, under Colonels Rainsborough and Hammond, with two pieces of ordnance, August 20, 1645. It was besieged for two days, and five men were killed. Fairfax viewed it and 'found it was a very strong piece.'



ROMAN KILN . SHEPTON MALLETT .

Roman Kiln, Shepton Mallet, Somersetsh. (*Mrs. Beckett.*) This curious structure was discovered when some excavations were made at Shepton Mallet, in Nov. 1864. It is a potter's kiln, and is formed of a shelf of clay placed in a circular recess, and supported by rude half-columns of the same material. The shelf is perforated with singular-sized holes, and at the time of discovery the larger ones contained mugs of a common description of unglazed red ware; a shallow dish was also found, and a mortarium, with fragments of a large number of vessels in red and black ware. The kiln was probably heated by means of charcoal, as a quantity of black earth was found on the floor.

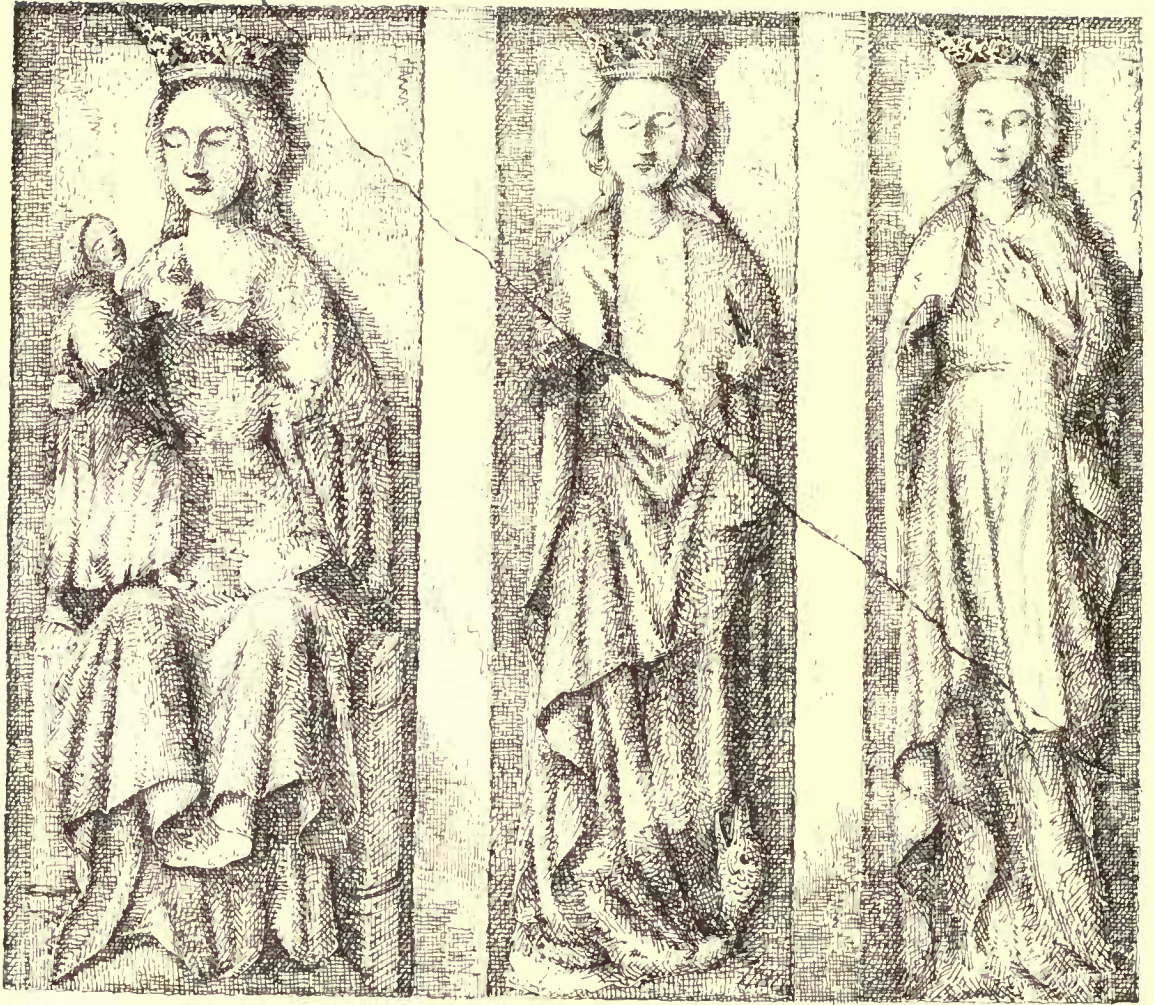
The drawing is from an original sketch by Rev. Prebendary Scarth.



Yew tree in the burial churchyard.

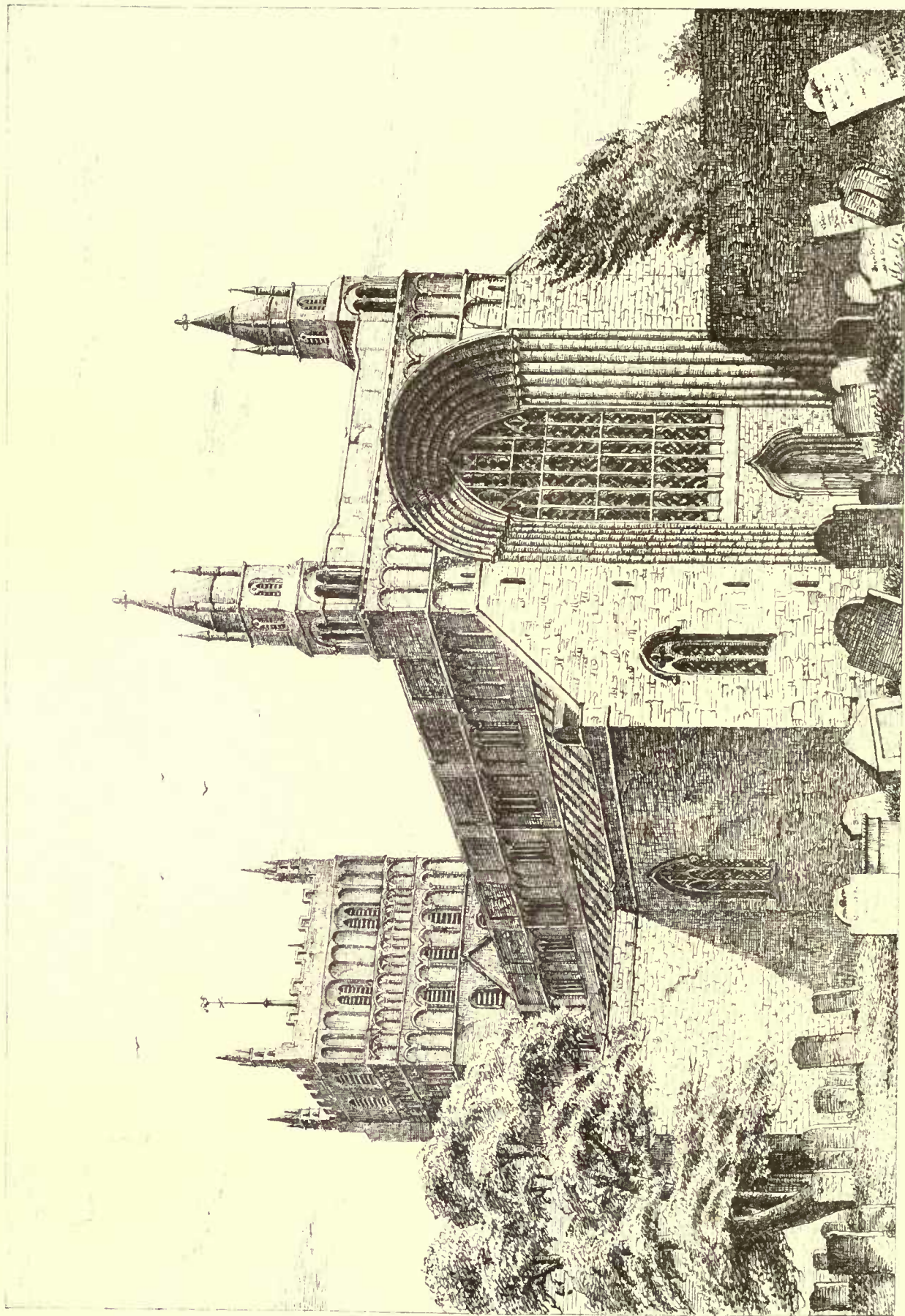
St. Andrew's Church.

Hew Tree, in the Churchyard, Stoke Gabriel, near Totnes, Devonshire. (*Mrs. Luscombe.*) The dimensions of this magnificent tree, supposed to be one of the largest of its kind in England, are as follows: Round the trunk, 15 feet; spread of branches, from the trunk to the extreme points, 44 feet—making the whole circumference about 90 yards. The height is about 45 feet. Fifteen large props are required to support the branches; and the tree is supposed to be at least 600 years old, although there are no certain data, which can be relied upon, to fix its exact date.



SCULPTURE DISCOVERED AT MARSHFIELD, & real size.

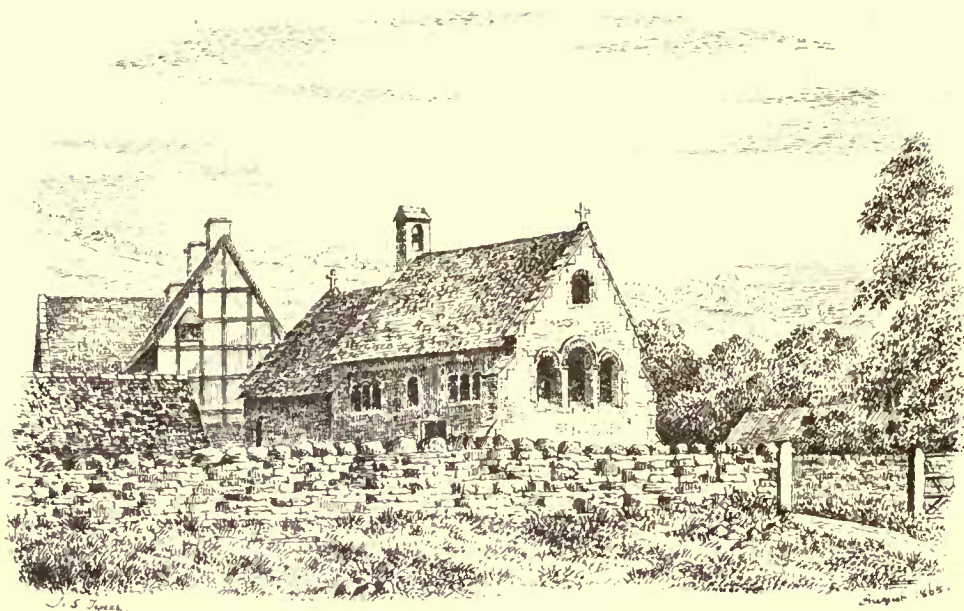
Sculpture discovered at Marshfield, Gloucestershire, one-fourth the actual size. (*Mrs. Beckett.*) This sketch is from an original drawing by E. W. Godwin, Esq. Marshfield was formerly a market town of some importance on the old highroad between Bristol and London. The church is dedicated to S. Mary the Virgin. The name Marshfield, is written in Domesday-Book, Meresfield, but in more recent documents (according to Rudder's History of Gloucestershire) it is Mary'sfield, and hence, perhaps the modern name of Marshfield. Most probably this fragment of marble sculpture formed part of a reredos in the church, the Virgin being the centre of a group of female saints. Three only now remain—the first figure is S. Mary, the second S. Margaret, and the third is doubtful, as the emblem which she once held in her right hand is broken away. This relic is preserved at the Angel Inn, Marshfield.



Tewkesbury Abbey. C. D. R. C. P.

Tewkesbury Abbey Church, Gloucestershire. (*R. Tyrer, Esq.*) The abbey of Tewkesbury was of great note in the time of King John, as appears from the fact that one of the seven copies of Magna Charta was deposited there, and that its abbots were frequently summoned to Parliament. The revenues at the Dissolution were stated to be £1595 17 6 per annum. The abbey church, which is nearly all that remains of this once extensive monastery, was then purchased, and made parochial. It is built in the cathedral form, and consists of nave, choir, transepts, and a central tower, together with several chapels.

The architecture of the interior is exceedingly beautiful and impressive, especially that of the choir. The eastern end is hexagonal, separated from the aisles by six columns. The ceiling of the choir is adorned with tracery, and at every intersection is a carved flower or knot of foliage. The Lady chapel, at the east end, is gone, and report says that the soldiers of Cromwell wilfully mutilated the tombs of several persons of distinction in the small private chapels of the choir. The length of the church is 300 feet—and the height of the tower 150 feet. This latter was formerly surmounted by a wooden spire, which fell on Easter day, 1559. The church is now being thoroughly restored by G. G. Scott, Esq., R.A.



St. Andrew's Church, Stratham, Gloucestershire.



Lichampton Church, nr. Kibworth.

Norman Chapel at Southam. (*J. S. Tyrer, Esq.*) This ancient church is situated in a farm yard at the foot of Cleeve Hill, about three miles from Cheltenham. For many years it was used as a barn, but it has lately been restored by the Earl of Ellenborough, whose seat is in the immediate neighbourhood. The church, which is of very small dimensions, consists of nave, chancel, and bell-gable.

Leckhampton Church. This beautiful little church is also near Cheltenham, at the foot of the loftiest of the Cotswold Hills. Only the chancel and tower are now standing, the nave having been pulled down, in the spring of this year, to make room for a larger one. The building was entirely of the early decorated period, and very perfect, having the original tiled roof over the whole of it. In the churchyard are two ancient recumbent figures, much mutilated.



South-east view.



North-west view.

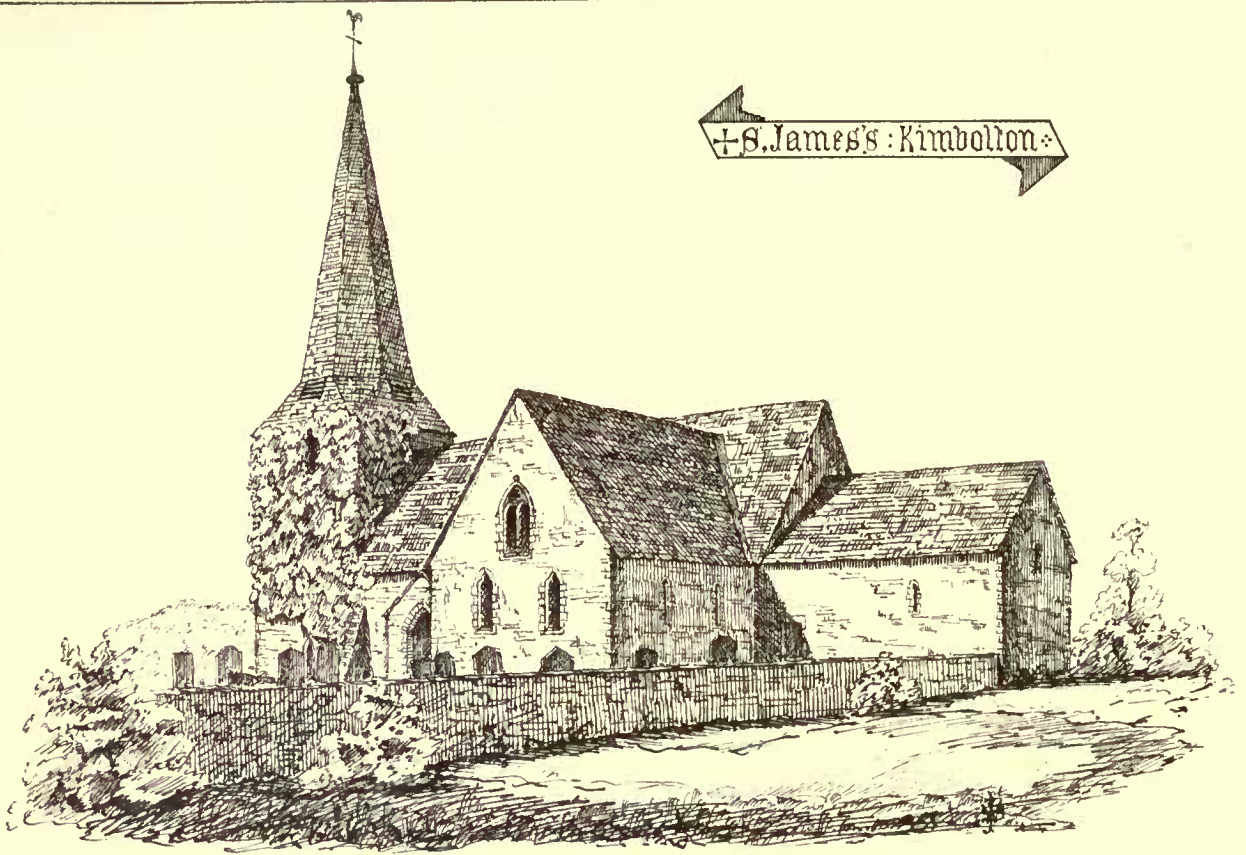
✠ ALL SAINTS' CHURCH • CODDINGTON • HEREFORDSHIRE • AD 1864.

All Saints Church, Coddington, Herefordshire. (J. S. Walker, Esq.) Coddington is picturesquely situated about three and a half miles north of Ledbury. The manor was formerly a portion of the vast estates and hunting grounds which the Bishops of Hereford possessed to the west of the Malvern Hills. The Bishop is still patron of the living, and Lord of the Manor. The old church, of which two views are here given, is now in process of re-construction. It was an admired specimen of a very ancient and rude country church.

In the improvements now in progress it has been discovered that the church was built upon its own quarry, which will account for the singular horseshoe shape of the old internal walls, incident to the violent settling they must have experienced. There is also evidence of a still older church, of about half the length of the present one. The oldest church appears to have been about 40 feet long, its cross walls are under the present church to a depth of 10 feet; the interior being plastered. The doorways are a few feet to the east of the present ones, and are of a rude construction, evidently the work of a very remote age. They were built into the walls—blocked up and hid in plaster—but on a different level to the walls of the old church, which descended deeply into the quarry.

The second church, also very ancient, was about 70 feet long—the chancel being 26 feet and the nave 44. There was a kind of shelf for the patron Saint, who is unknown, a piscina, a porch wooden and ancient, and an old granite font. The new church will be elongated by 14 feet, and will have a lofty spire on a tower richly ornamented, with a peal of six bells. The breadth will remain the same as in the former churches—nearly 18 feet in the clear, but the character of the building will be altogether changed.

† S. James's : Kimbolton :



† S. Mary's : Netherbury :



S. James, Kimbolton, and S. Mary, Humber. (*J. S. Walker, Esq.*) These churches situated about three miles from Leominster, in rather different directions, are good plain examples of the simpler Herefordshire churches. They have each a western tower, surmounted by the characteristic shingled spire of the district.

At KIMBOLTON is a south transept of considerable size. The chancel is Norman, with an exceedingly small east window. The whole church has been much injured by injudicious repairs, and the introduction of unsightly fittings.

HUMBER consists simply of chancel, nave, south porch, and western tower. It is lighted by early English lancets. This church has also undergone modern re-arrangement internally.



Ancient Holly Forest on the
Sliperstones. Shropshire.

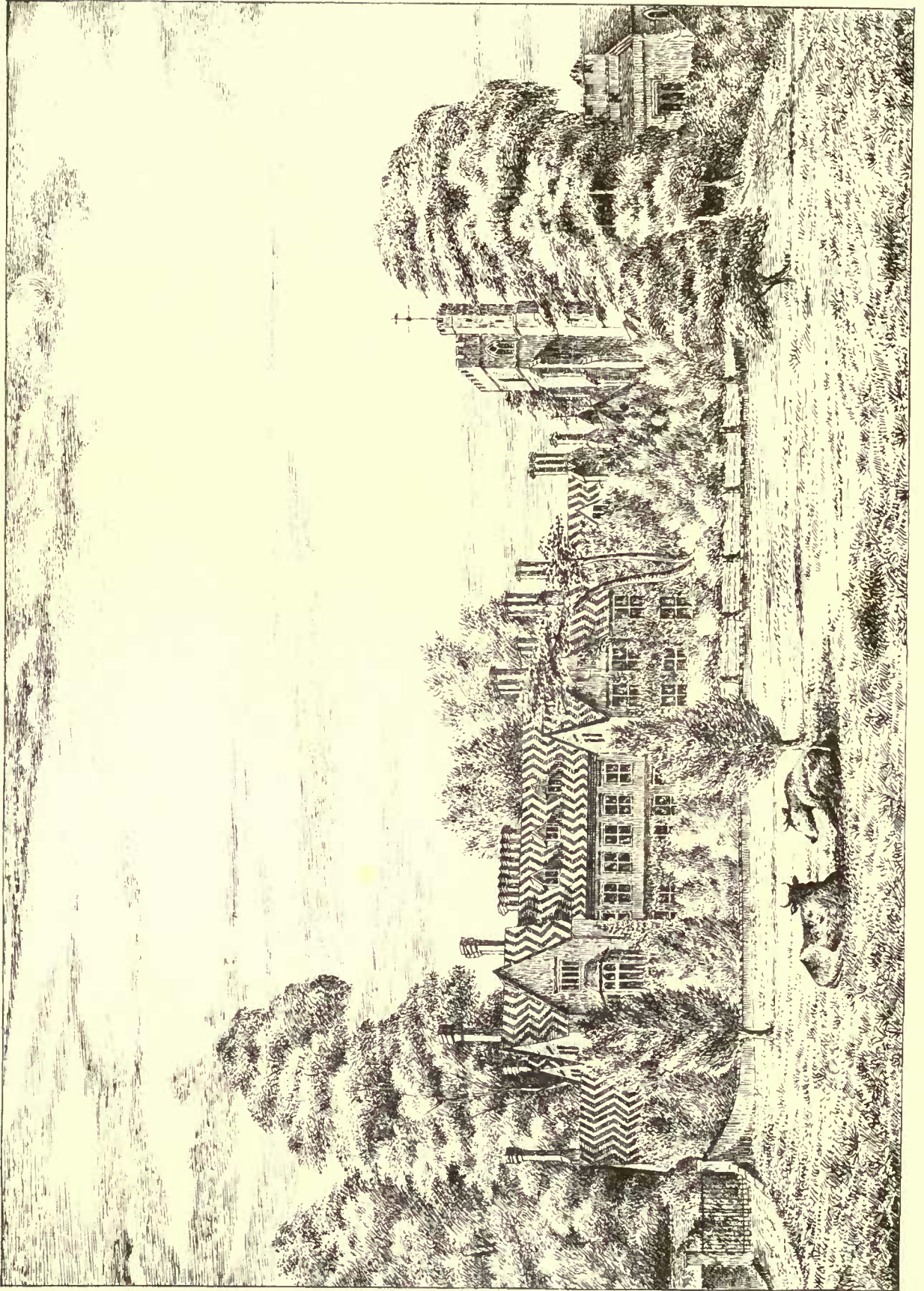
Ancient Holly Forest, on the Stiperstones, Shropshire. (*Rev. T. Brooke.*) This singular remnant of our indigenous forests is but little known even in its own county. It is situated on the southern side of the hill called "The Stiperstones," where it slopes towards its kindred hill beyond, called the Long-Mynd, and is of many acres in extent.

The fine old hollies, with their wrinkled stems and bleached arms, have evidently seen many centuries, and, with the wild ground on which they stand and the varied hill and dale beyond, form most picturesque objects for the pencil.



Evesham Bridge, Worcester.
1865.

Evesham Bridge, Worcestershire. (*Rev. T. Brooke.*) This is one only of the numerous objects of architectural interest in the quaint old town of Evesham. It has the credit of being of Roman origin. Whether such is really the case it may be difficult to say, but the style of masonry and form of the arches seem to favour the idea, and as mention is made of a bridge here, in the Monastic Chronicles (see Harleian M.S., Brit. Museum), during the abbacy of William de Andeville, A.D. 1159—the presumption is strengthened thereby of its claim to that early date.



DINTON HALL AND CHURCH, BUCKS.

Dinton Hall and Church, Bucks. (*J. S. Tyrer, Esq*) Dinton Hall, the property of the Rev. T. J. Goodall, is a fine mansion of the date of James I. Simon Mayne, who resided here, and was Member of Parliament for Aylesbury, was one of the Commissioners who condemned Charles I, and signed the warrant for his execution. After the restoration he was tried at the Old Bailey, on the 16th October, 1660, for high treason, and found guilty. He died in the Tower, and his body was removed to Dinton for burial. There are several interesting pictures, especially portraits, preserved in Dinton Hall; and a sword is shewn which is said to have belonged to Cromwell, who slept here when the king was besieged at Oxford. Dinton Church is of the Early-English style, and consists of nave, south aisle, chancel, south porch, and tower. Within the porch is a fine Norman doorway, and on the south side of the church are the remains of an ancient stone cross. Dinton is about five miles from Aylesbury, and the same distance from Thame.

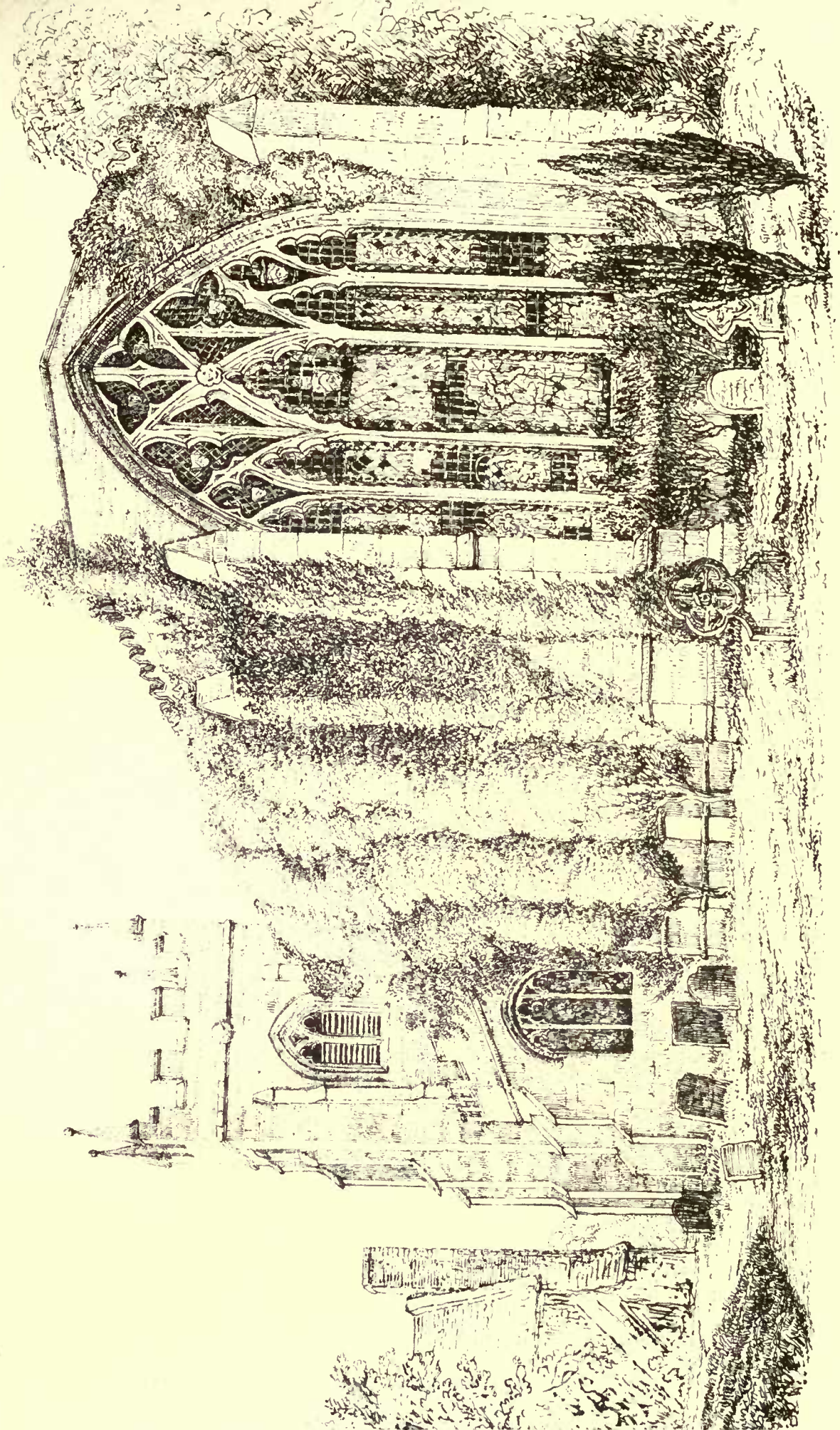


Dudley Castle.
Worcestershire.

E. Lushington
1868.

Dudley Castle, (*Mrs. Luscombe.*) "Dudley castle (says *Erdeswicke*) stands mounted loftily on a very high mountain, and hath a large prospect into Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and a great part of Wales; and is itself in Staffordshire over all which it looketh. It is a goodly-built house of an antient building, and large with great trenches about it hewn out of a hard rock, and a fair chief tower within it on the south side."

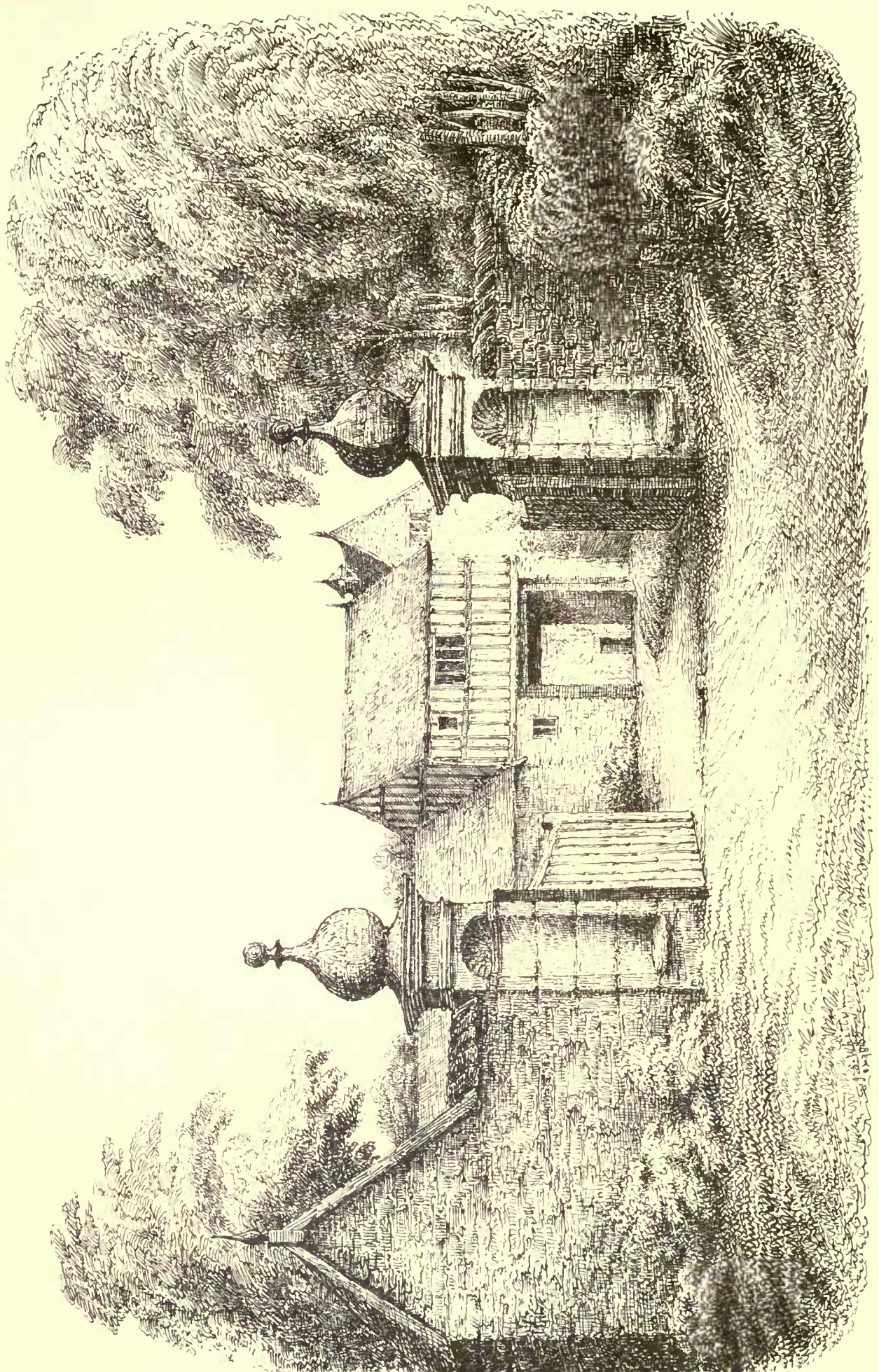
The prospect must have considerably changed since old *Erdeswicke's* days. It now looks down upon a wonderful scene of manufacturing industry, which the mineral wealth of the country has developed. It was twice besieged during the civil wars of the 17th century, to which it owes its ruins. Portions of the building are of *very* great antiquity, others are of more modern date. It still belongs to the noble family of Dudley, the title having been renewed in the person of the present Lord Ward.



NORBURY CHURCH

Norbury Church, Derbyshire. (*Rev. H. Meynell.*) This beautiful church stands upon an eminence overhanging the river Dove, about four miles distant from the town of Ashbourn. From its situation, as well as its architecture and stained glass, it is one of the most remarkable in the county.

The chancel, nearly 50 feet in length and 20 in width, is lighted by nine large windows—four of which, on each side, are divided from each other by only the breadth of the buttresses which support the walls. These, as well as the great east window, are entirely filled with stained glass, some, of the 14th century, of great value. Unfortunately, before the time of the present Rector, the Rev. C. Broughton, the church had been suffered to fall into a very neglected state, and, as might have been expected, the stained glass narrowly escaped destruction. As it is, it has not been found possible to replace it in perfect order, and much inferior glass has been added to complete the glazing. Enough however of the original remains to testify to its former magnificence and beauty. These windows are a perfect store-house of heraldic devices—conspicuous above others being those of the Fitz-Herberts—still lords of the manor, as they have been for 700 years. Fine alabaster monuments to this family of the 14th and 15th centuries—with recumbent figures, are also preserved in this chancel.



Old Gatehouse. Meeting place of Conspirators of the Gunpowder Plot --
at ASHBY SLEIGERS - Northamptonshire --

Gate-house, Ashby St. Ledgers, Northamptonshire. (*Capt. Whitty.*) In Samuel Ireland's "*Picturesque views on the Avon from its Source at Naseby to its Junction with the Severn at Tewkesbury*" (1795), the following description is given of

"Ledgers Ashby, the seat of Joseph Ashley, Esq., formerly that of Robert Catesby, Esq., the principal actor in that celebrated conspiracy formed in the second year of James I, in 1604, and known by the name of the Gunpowder Treason Plot.

"This venerable mansion is in a perfectly habitable state, although it seems to have received little addition or alteration within the last 200 years. It does not appear, by any historical account, that at any time Catesby received the conspirators within this mansion, but from the general understanding of the neighbourhood, they met in a large apartment over the gateway at the entrance to the house. Here Catesby frequently had interviews with Piercy, a descendant of the Northumberland family, and who appears to have been the first person to whom he imparted his intention. The inside of the room is spacious, and fitted up suitable to the taste of those times. It is lined with oak panels, and has a large Gothic bow window at one end of it, in which remain two or three pieces of stained glass. A large stone chimney piece is likewise standing that accords with the style of the building at, or a short time before, that period, and remains, like the rest of the chamber, with no apparent alteration since the beginning of the last century."

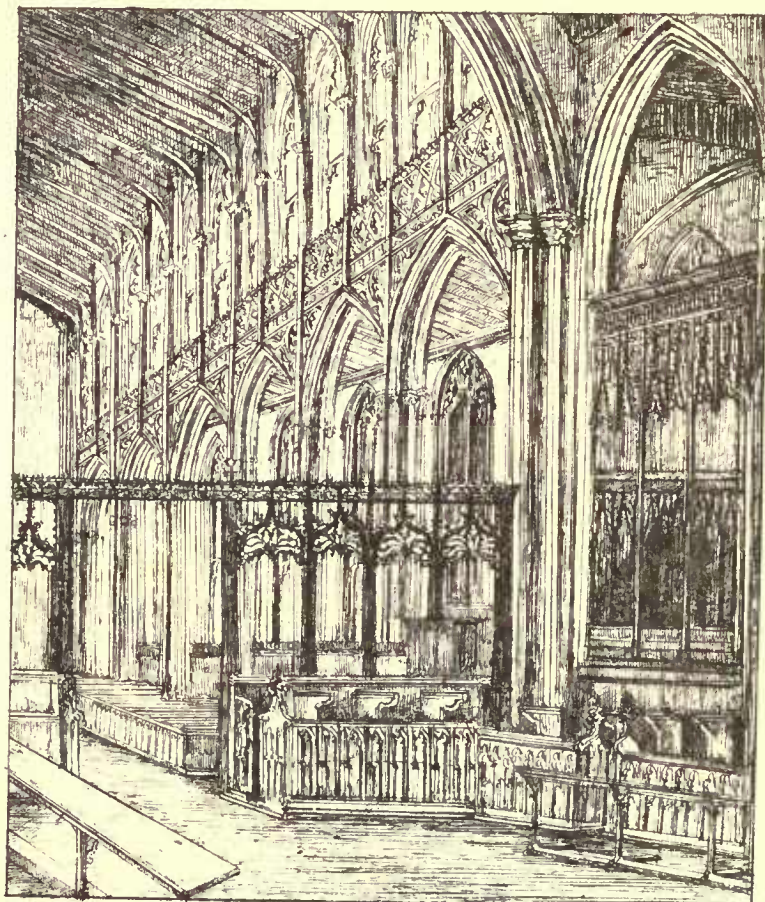
This is a very correct account of the gate-house, shewn in the annexed drawing, at the present day.

In a future number it is proposed to give a view of the interesting mansion, the property of Captain Senhouse, to which the gate-house belongs.



Ladenham: Church:
Suffolk:

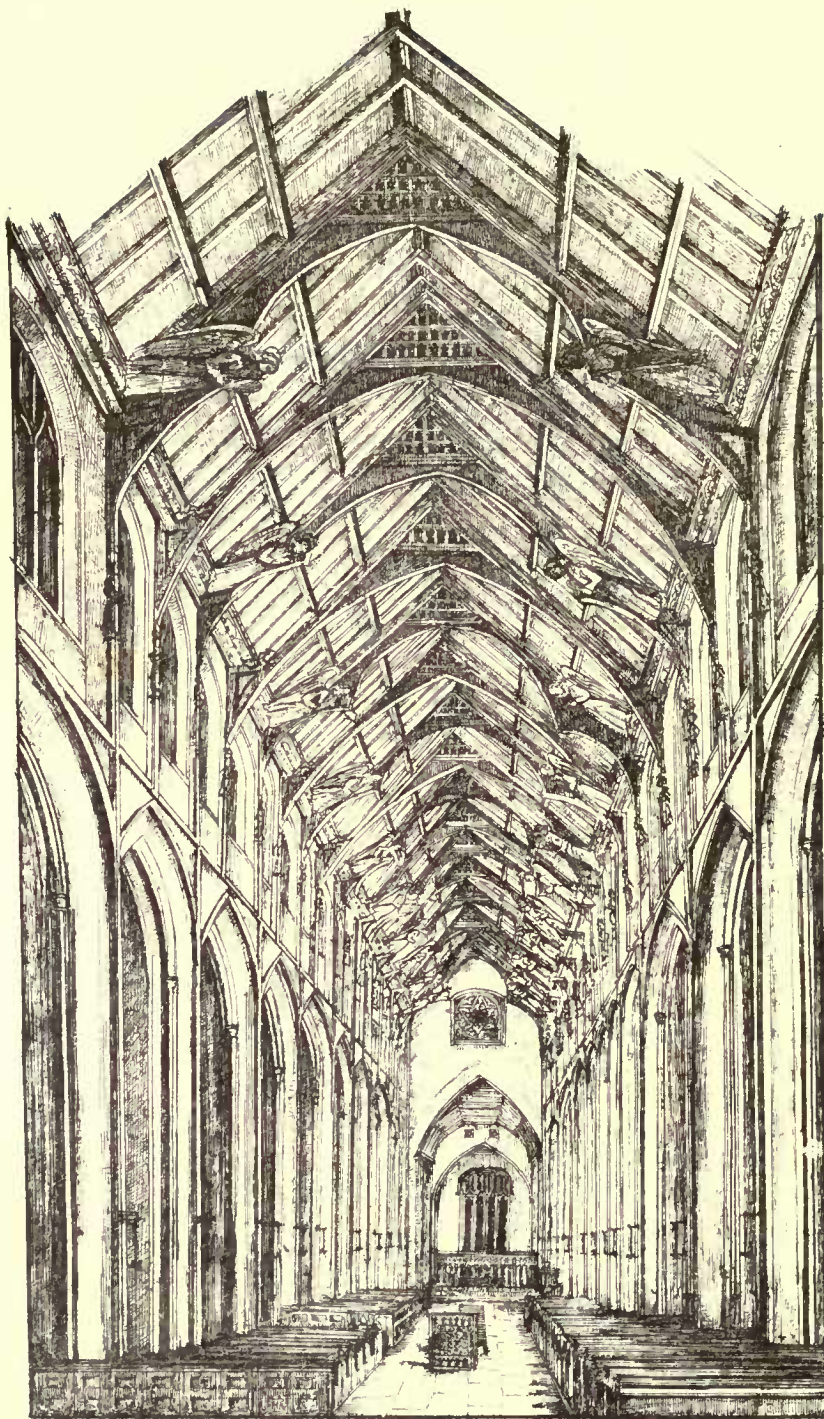
Mr. F. Francis: Oct 28. 1865.



Mr. F. Francis: Oct 28. 1865.

Lavenham Church, Suffolk. (*Rev. W. F. Francis.*) Ten miles to the south of Bury is the little town of Lavenham, once famous for its manufacture of blue cloth. It consists of nine or ten streets (if they deserve the name) of old ill-built houses, running out of the main road, and bearing the aspect of extreme poverty. The church, standing at one end of the town, is one of the most beautiful fabrics of its kind in the county. It is chiefly built of free-stone, the rest being of curious flint-work. The length is 160 feet, by 68 feet in width. The tower, admirable both for its strength and beauty, is 141 feet high, and 42 feet square. It contains a fine peal of eight bells, the great bell being so remarkably deep-toned and sonorous that no visitor should leave the town without hearing it. On the buttresses of the tower are the arms of the principal founders, of the De Veres, Nevil, Howard, Montague, Monthermer, and Gloucester families. On the parapet of the tower are 26 shields with the arms of the Springs only. The De Veres and Springs were opulent clothiers in the town. Two pews, belonging to the Earls of Oxford and the Springs, though much decayed, are specimens of highly-finished Gothic work in wood.

Richard de Lavham, a divine of considerable eminence and great learning, who was beheaded with Archbishop Sudbury by Wat Tyler's mob, was a native of this place.



W. P. Seance's



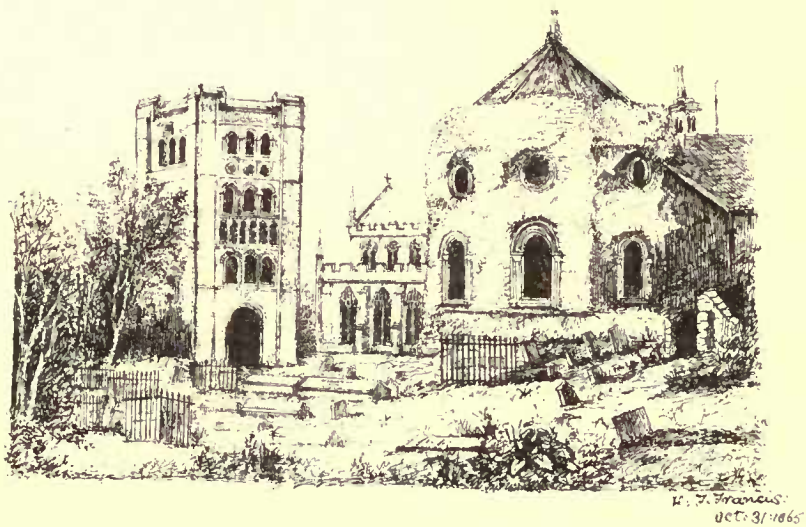
St Mary's, Bury St Edmunds.

Aug. 21. 1865.

Church of S. Mary, Bury S. Edmund's, Suffolk. (*Rev. W. F. Francis.*) This beautiful Church, which stood within the precincts of the Abbey Church, was finished in the year 1433. It is 213 feet long, and consists of nave, side aisles, and chancel. The latter is 74 feet long by 68 feet wide. The roof of the nave, constructed in France, and put together after it was brought to England, is much admired for its lightness and elegance. The finely carved figures of angels, supporting the principals of the roof, fortunately escaped the puritanical reformers of the 17th century. The north porch of the church is of curious and exquisite workmanship.

In 1644, as appears by the town books, numerous inscriptions and effigies in brass were torn off by the churchwardens of S. Mary's and S. James's, and sold for their own emolument. The last Abbot of Bury lies buried within this church. There is also, besides other interesting monuments, a plain marble tablet to mark the burial place of Mary Tudor, third daughter of Henry VII, Queen of France, and afterwards wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.





Ruins of the Abbey, Bury S. Edmund's. (*Rev. W. F. Francis.*) 1. This abbey was built in 1095, upon the site of a more ancient church and monastery. It was intended to be a magnificent receptacle for the ashes of S. Edmund, King and Martyr. The great church of the abbey was 505 feet in length, the transepts 212 feet, and the west front 240 feet. Part of the ruins of the west front are now converted into dwelling-houses and outbuildings.

2. The Abbey Bridge is built of very durable stone, and crosses a small river, the Lark, which flows along the eastern boundary of the abbey grounds. It was erected early in the 14th century.

3. During the prosperity of the abbey it had within its precincts three others, dedicated to S. Margaret, S. Mary, and S. James. S. James's church, the west end of which appears in the sketch, is a very handsome building finished in the 16th century, and stands upon the site of an older church, built by Abbot Sampson, A.D. 1200. Thirty feet distant is the Norman tower, which served as a gateway—one of the noblest specimens of that kind of architecture in the kingdom. It is 80 feet high, and remarkable for its simplicity and solidity.

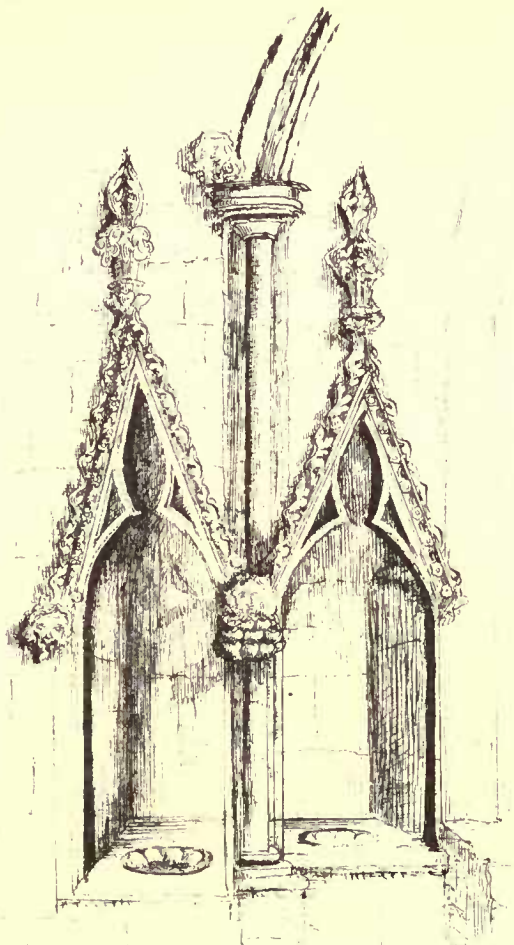




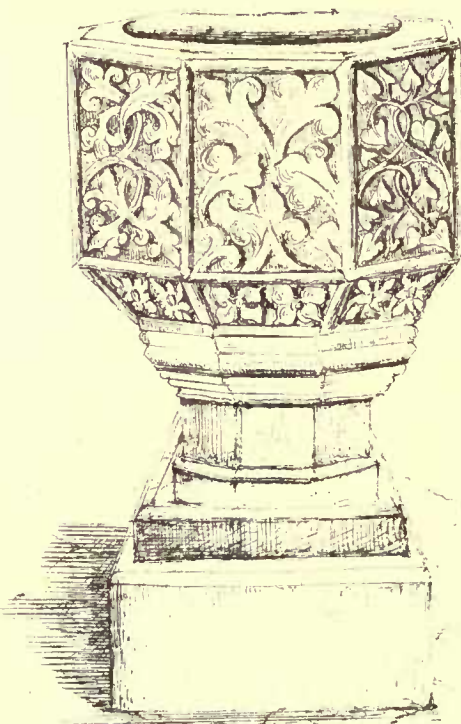
*N. F. Francis Oct. 31.
1865.
The Abbey Gate: Bury, St. Edmund's:
from a photograph.*



*N. F. Francis Nov. 3.
1865.
The Abbey Gate: from within.*



*N. F. Francis
Nov. 3. 1865.
Piscina:
Ickworth, Suffolk:*



*Font:
Lackford,
Suffolk:*

*N. F. Francis
Nov. 6. 1865*

Abbey Gate, Bury S. Edmund's. (*Rev. W. F. Francis.*) This was the grand entrance to the monastery, and opened into the great courtyard in front of the Abbot's Palace. After a violent assault made by the townsmen on the former gate in the year 1327, this was erected in its room. Its form is nearly square, being 41 feet by 50, and 62 in height. The architecture is of the best period, and the details of singular beauty. This gate had a portcullis, the groove of which remains. Two winding staircases led to the top. The great brass gate has long since disappeared, but portions of the roof, floor, and fireplace of the room above, still remain.

Piscina, Ickworth Church, Suffolk. This church is beautifully situated in the Marquis of Bristol's large and well-wooded park. It was erected in the last half of the 13th century, and contains, among other interesting features of its original character, a rich double piscina at the angle of the north window. From its position it would appear that an altar once stood against the pier of the chancel arch on that side.

The Venerable Lord Arthur Hervey is the present Rector.

Font, S. Lawrence, Lackford, Suffolk. This is the original font of this Parish Church, which was erected in the early part of the 13th century. It is octagonal, and highly sculptured with groups of foliage.

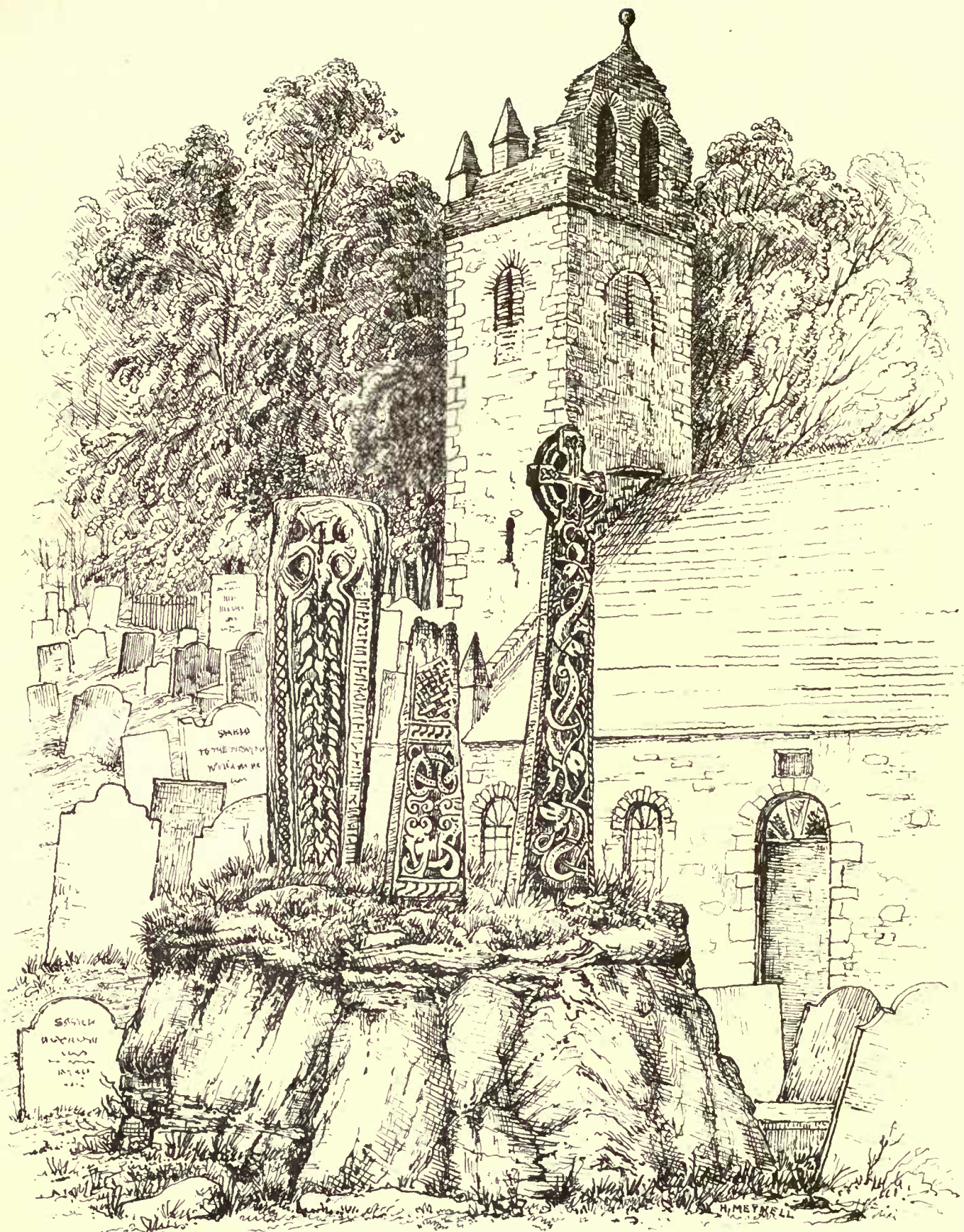


Langley Abbey
Norfolk.

E. Suscombe.

Chapter House of Langley Abbey, Norfolk. (*Mrs. Luscombe.*) This abbey was erected in 1198 for the Premonstratensian Order, by Sir Robert Fitz-Roger, afterwards surnamed de Clavering of Horsford — who endowed and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin — his grants and donations being confirmed by King John, by charter dated July 7, 1199. Little remains of the extensive pile of buildings which once formed the abbey. The most perfect portion is the crypt, now used as the engine-house to a grinding mill, etched by Cotman in his *Antiquities of Norfolk*.

Vide Report of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. 1865.



KIRK BRADDAN . ISLE OF MAN.

Churchyard, Kirk Braddan, Isle of Man. (*Rev. H. Meynell.*) Braddan Church is dedicated in memory of S. Brandon, a Bishop and Confessor, who died in the Isle of Man towards the close of the 11th century.

The present church was re-erected in 1773, on the site of one much older: picturesquely placed, it shows sad signs of neglect both within and without.

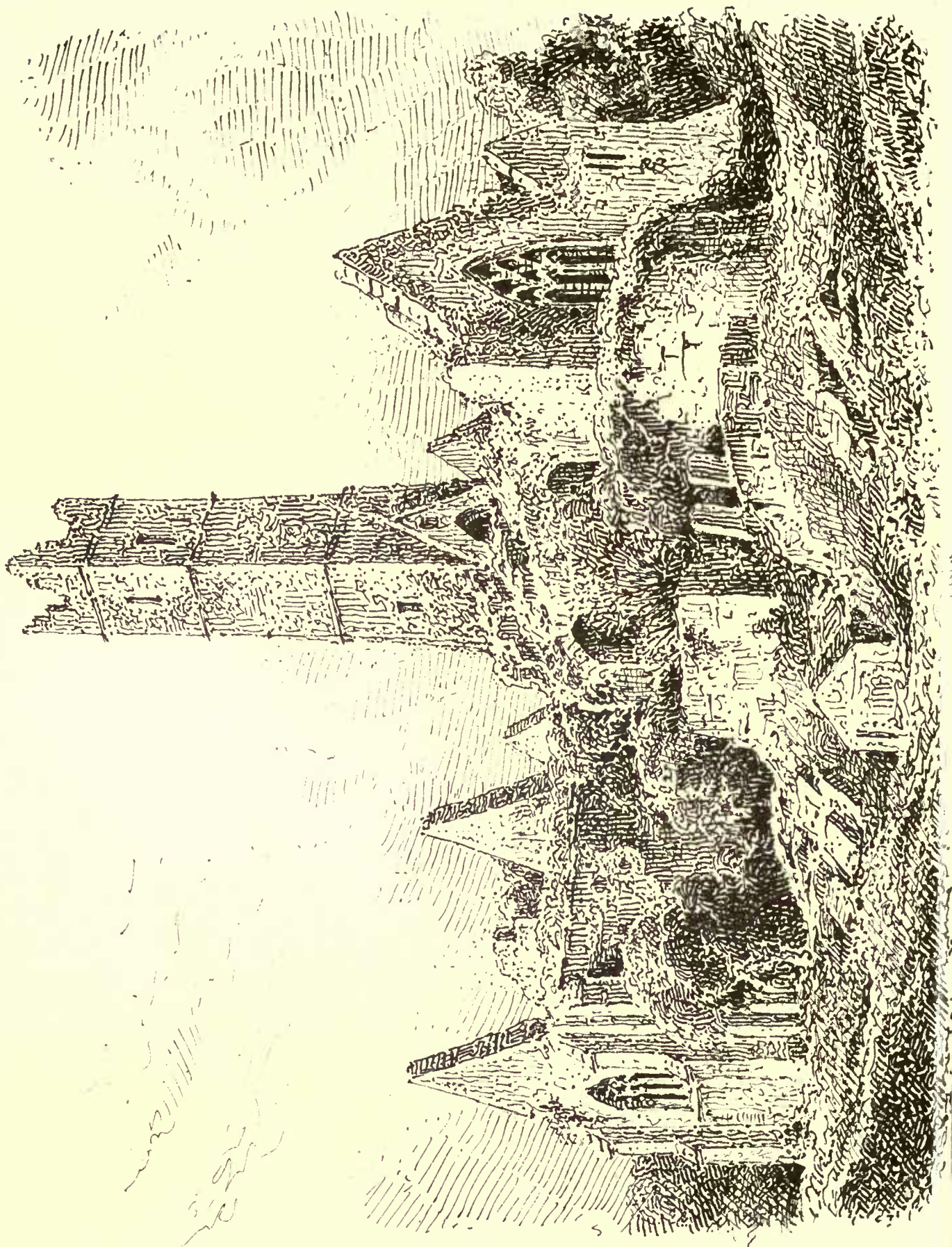
In the churchyard are seven ancient stones, three of which are here depicted; these date from about the middle of the 10th century, and bear Scandinavian inscriptions in the ancient Norse language, and in Runic characters.

The large cross nearest to the church is made of dark blue clay stone from Spanish Head, and is the most elegant of any in the island. It is 4 feet 6 inches high, and is ornamented with scale coloured reptiles, caught in the meshes of a net; these are probably sea serpents, so firmly believed in by Norsemen. Running down the edge on one side is a single sea serpent, with its head to the ground. On the other edge is a very plain Runic inscription which reads thus, "Thorlaf Neaki erected this cross to Fiak, his son, brother's son to Jabr."

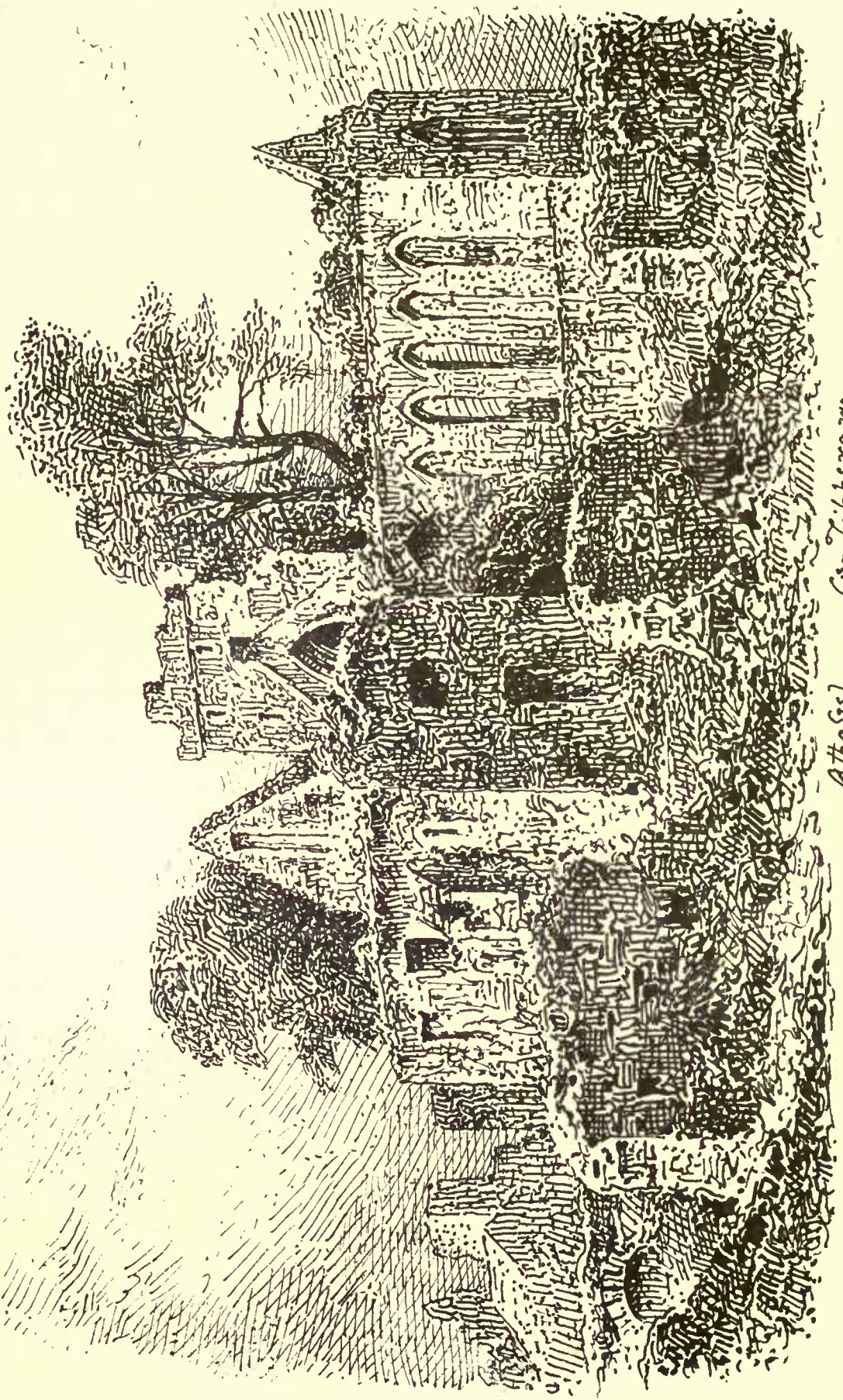
The second cross has lost its upper compartment, but the inscription on the edge is well preserved, and tells us that "Oter erected this cross to Froga his Father, but Thorbjorn, son of — made it." Oter was Viceroy of the Island, under Magnus Barefoot. A.D. 1098.

The third cross is adorned on one side with Runic knots, the other side is plain; the mutilated inscription tells us that "Thor erected this cross to Ufeig."

There are about fifty of these crosses in the Isle of Man.



Quin Abbey, Co. Clare, Ireland. (*Rev. J. L. Petit.*) This is, perhaps, one of the best preserved of the monastic remains in Ireland, and presents a perfect type of a Franciscan friary—indeed, little beyond the roof is missing. It is of late Gothic. The nave and chancel of the Church are separated by a central tower, possibly inserted, pierced by a narrow arch. The nave has a large south transept. There is some good shrine-work near the east end. The monastic buildings are on the north side of the church, and are arranged round a cloister. Some later defensive works have been added.



Atkasel - Co. Tipperary

Athassel Abbey, near Cashel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland. (*Rev. J. L. Petit.*) Though a mere pile of ruins, this building, or group of buildings, might be traced out with considerable accuracy by any one who would survey it carefully.

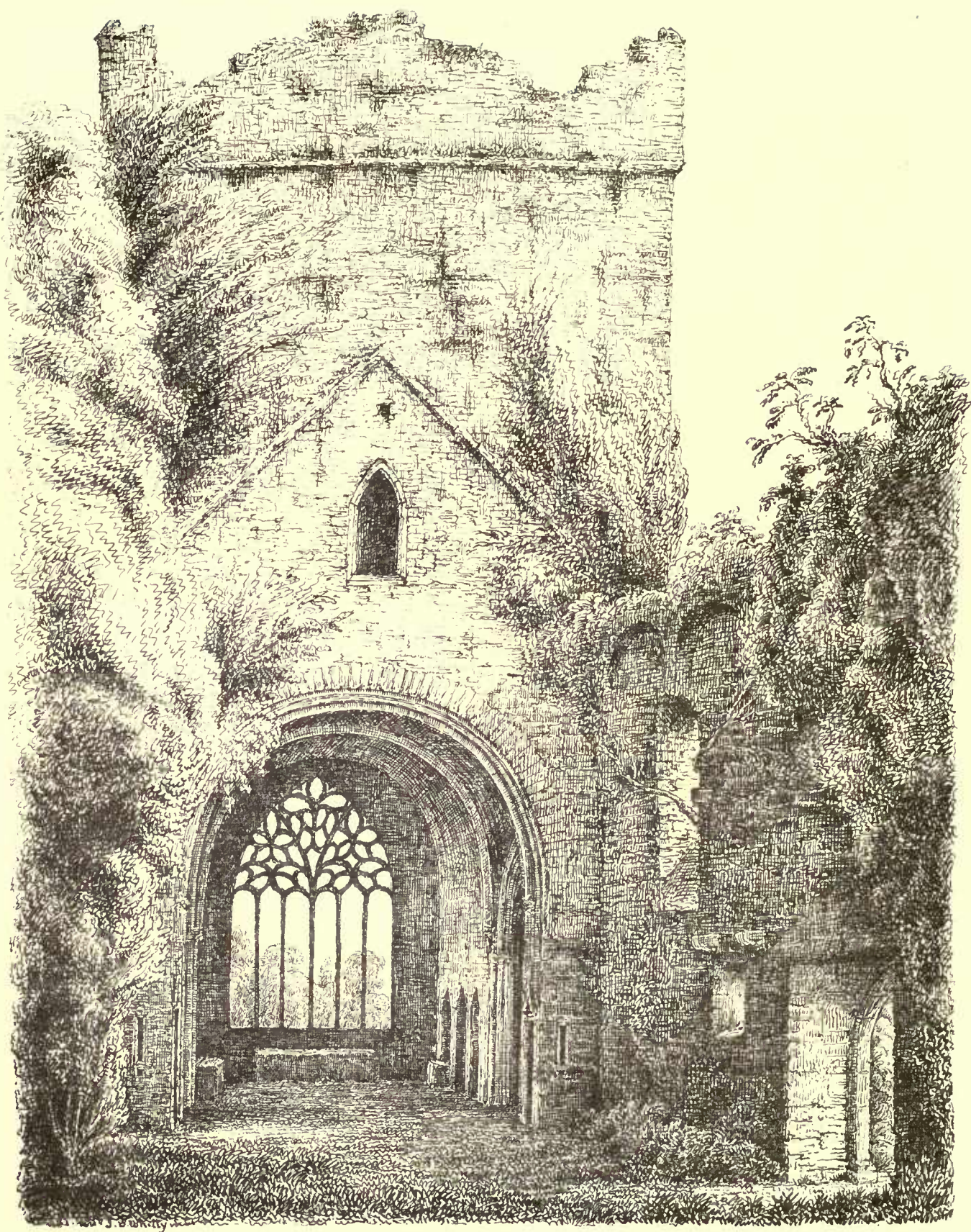
It is of greater extent than almost any monastic ruin in Ireland, and less regular than most of them in plan. The church has a nave, central tower, and transept, and a long chancel. It appears to belong mostly to the 13th century. The nave is completely walled off from the central tower, into which it opens by a small door having all the characteristics of the period. The chancel has lancet windows on each side, and a tracery window (probably a late insertion) at the east end. This abbey belonged to the canons regular of the order of S. Augustine. It was dedicated to S. Edmund, and was founded A.D. 1200, by William Fitz-Adelm de Burke, steward to King Henry II. His descendants greatly enriched and decorated it, and it became one of the most important of the religious houses of Ireland.



Kilcooly Abbey (East End)



Kilcooly Abbey (West End)



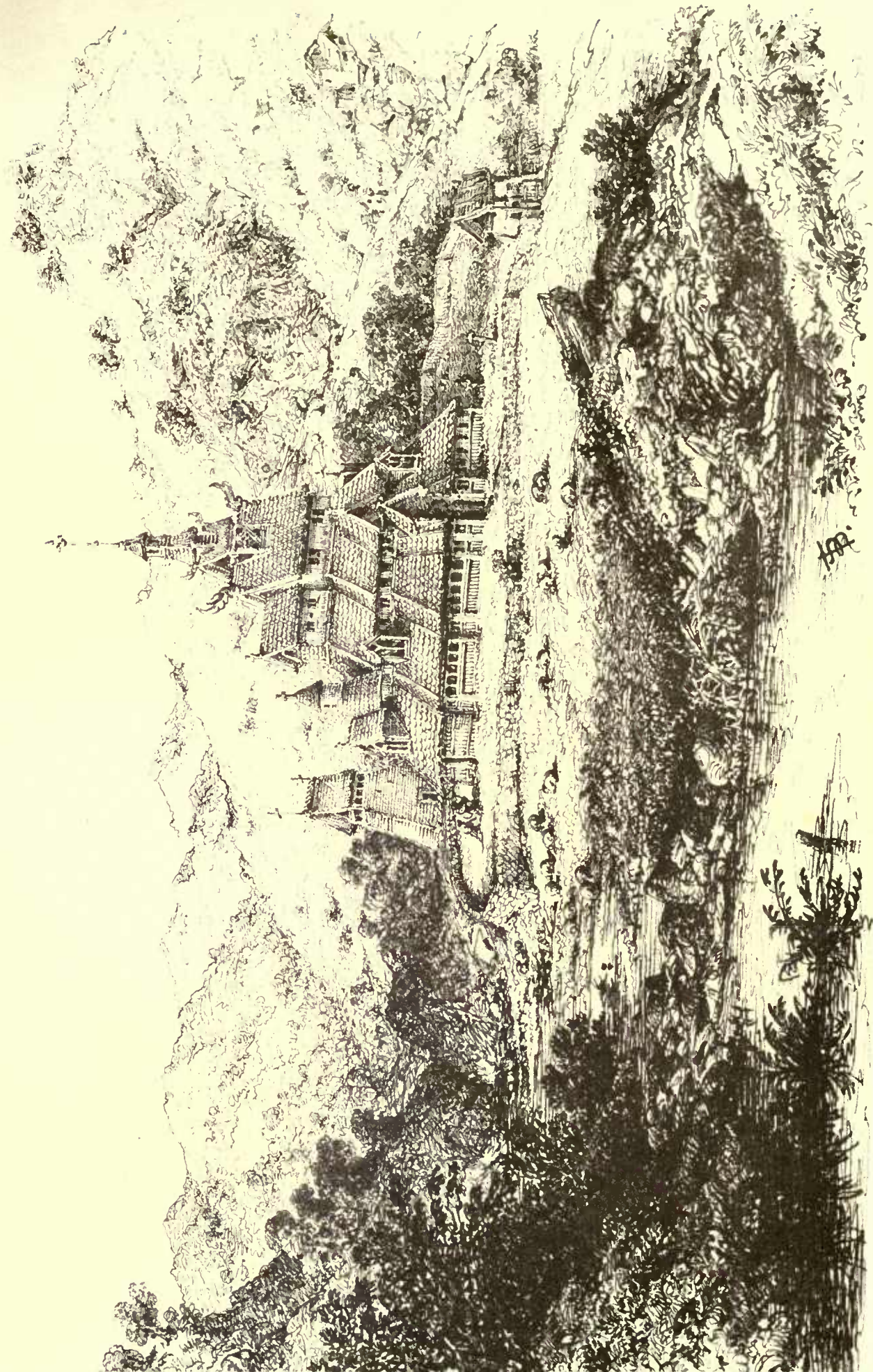
KILCOOLY ABBEY,
County Tipperary.

Kilcooly Abbey. (*Capt. Whitty.*) This abbey is situated in the demesne of W. Barker, Esq., in the parish of Kilcooly, in the county of Tipperary, and is a most interesting specimen of an ecclesiastical structure of the ancient Cistercian order.

According to history, Donagh Cabragh O'Brien, King of Limerick, founded an abbey here for Cistercian Monks, about A.D. 1200, which, at the Reformation, was granted to the Earl of Ormonde. The ruins are extensive, and contain a fine east window, and some handsome tombs of the Ikerrin branch of the Butler family.

These ruins, from their secluded position, are less known than many of inferior interest in Ireland.

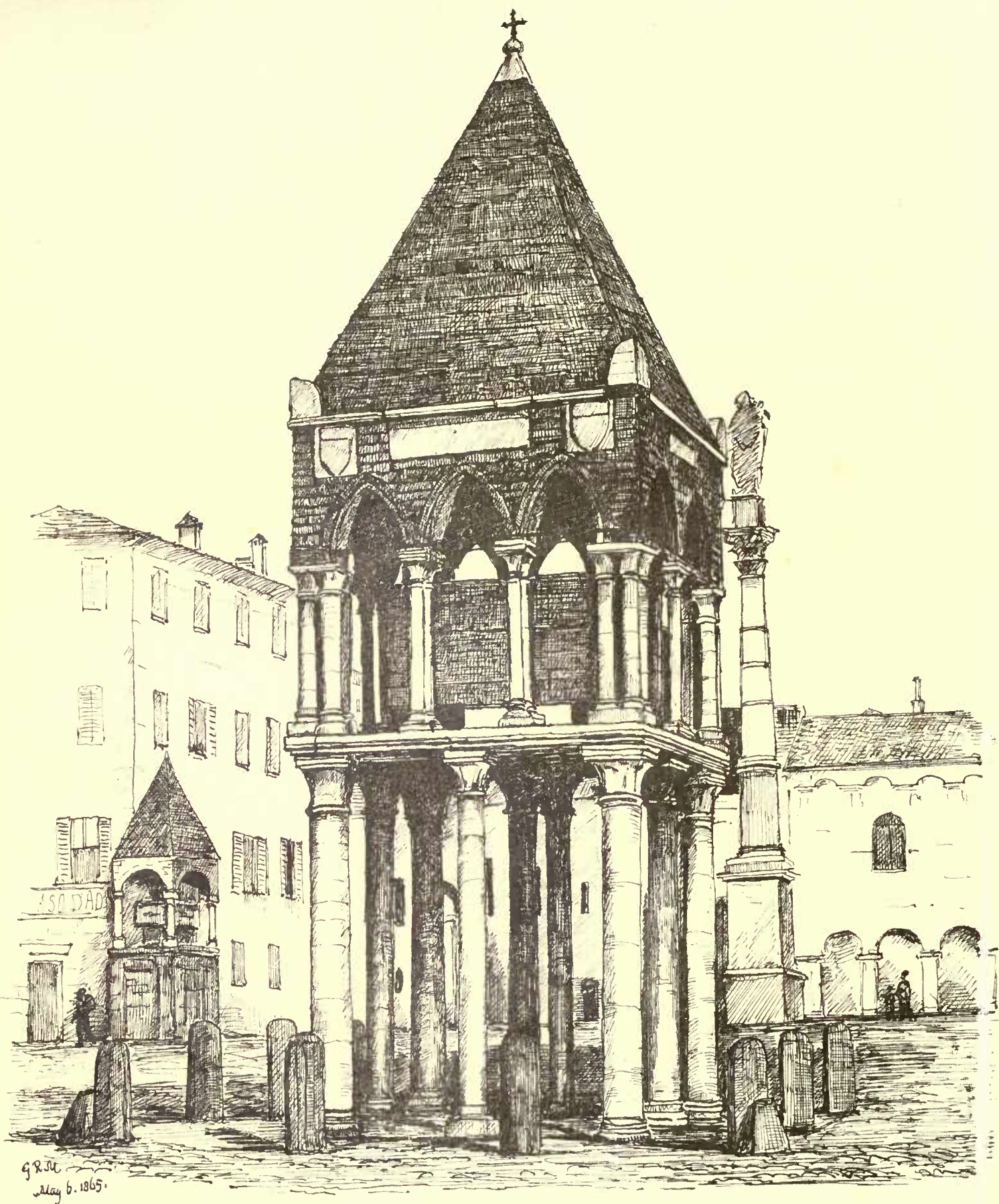
Appendix :
Foreign Sketches.



Church of Borgund, Norway. (*Rev. Thos. Bacon.*) This curious church stands in a wild and solitary position, eastward of the mountain pass which leads from Laerdalsöven to the Fille Fjeld, and about half a mile from the village of Husum. It is built entirely of pitch pine and exhibits few signs of decay, although it is confidently affirmed by Norsk and German antiquaries that it was built in the 11th century. The ground plan consists of a nave and apse, surrounded by a narrow cloister. The nave is about 40 feet in length by 30 in width. The apse has a radius of 8 feet, and the cloister is barely 6 feet wide. The style of its architecture has been variously described by travellers, as "German Romanesque," "Norman Saracenic," and "Juggernautesque," the latter term being at least highly characteristic.

The pillars which support the centre of the fabric and carry the pinnacle, are enormous single trunks of pine, roughly hewn into shape, but the bases of them, to the height of one's shoulder, have become highly polished by contact with the hands and clothes of successive generations of worshippers.

The whole of the interior is villainously bedaubed with staring vermilion, blue, and yellow. The jambs and circular arches of the doorways are grotesquely carved with quaint designs of foliage and flowers, with here and there the head of some odd creature peering forth. The west doorway is particularly elegant and elaborate, and the door itself retains, in its rude and massive planks, the original lock and hinges, of fine Swedish iron most curiously wrought. The reredos, evidently coeval with the building, is quaint in the extreme. Most of its many niches have been despoiled, or the images mutilated, but Moses and Aaron, rudely carved and gaudily painted, retain their places. A pair of unshapely antique brass candlesticks are chained to the altar, and a broken hour-glass in an iron revolving frame is fixed to the pulpit.



Mediceo Sepulchro in the Piazza S. Domenico. Bologna.

Medieval Tombs, Bologna. (*Rev. G. R. Mackarness.*) In the Piazza surrounding the church of San Domenico, in the ancient city of Bologna, stand "two sepulchral monuments, one, in the centre of the Square, the tomb of the learned jurist, Rolandino Passaggeri, who while holding the office of town clerk, was selected to write the reply of the republic to the haughty letter of the Emperor Frederic II, demanding the release of his son Enzo, A.D. 1249. The other is the tomb of a member of the family of Foscherari, and was raised in 1289. The early christian bas-reliefs forming the arch of the canopy are more ancient, and not unlike some of those of the 8th century at Ravenna. Both tombs stand under canopies supported by columns, and were restored in 1833." *Vide Murray's Handbook for Northern Italy.*



Kuryet el Emel

Remains of a Church at Kiriet-el-Gnab, Syria. (*Rev. J. L. Petit.*) This village is on the road from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and is supposed to be the site of Kirjath-jearim, mentioned in the Old Testament as the resting-place of the ark on its return from the Philistines. 1 *Samuel*, chap. vi, vii.

The church was probably built by the Crusaders; it is very plain, and belongs to the transitional period, having both round and pointed arches. It has a nave with north and south aisles, and an eastern apse. Though not in a very ruined condition, it is neither used as a church nor a mosque.



Carnac

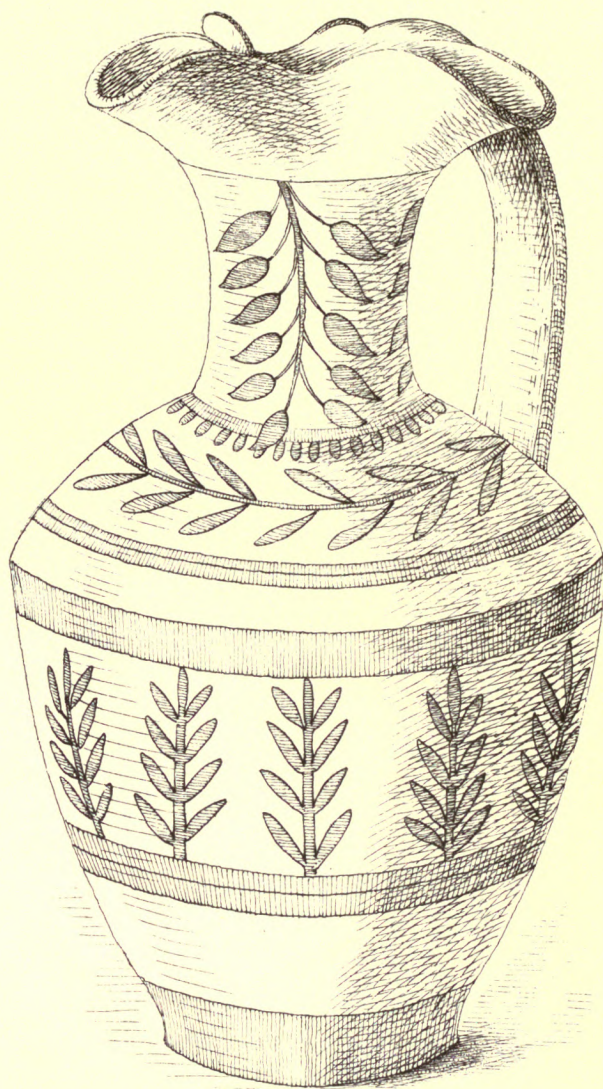
Karnak, near Thebes, Egypt. (*Rev. J. L. Petit.*) According to Sir Gardner Wilkinson, the great Hall of Karnak was built about 1380 years before the christian era. Consequently its age may be considered as more than half the present age of the world, reckoning from the creation of man on the received system of chronology. The design and execution betoken a highly advanced stage of architectural art. The style is in many respects more perfect, more free from faults and anomalies, more adapted to, and expressive of, its purposes, than any which has succeeded it, and in sublimity, as well as durability, is unrivalled. The ruinous condition of these remains is clearly not attributable to time, nor the action of the elements, but to violence. The period during which the Egyptian buildings suffered most was probably that of the invasion of Cambyzes. The sculpture on the surface is principally in mere outline, deeply cut, and sometimes the figures have a kind of low relief, limited by the depth to which the outline is cut, and not rising beyond the general surface of the wall or column. Though they are somewhat stiff and formal, yet the drawing is far from bad, and the expression given to the faces shows that art was by no means in its infancy.

The hall, which is only part of a vast range of building, some of which is of still greater antiquity, consists of a central aisle between two rows of six columns each. These are about 63 feet in height, 34 feet 9 inches in circumference, and stand apart at a distance of 13 feet. Each of these columns is crowned with a large bell-shaped capital having an abacus scarcely so wide as the diameter of the column. This supports an entablature, on which there can be little doubt rested a flat stone roof. On each side of the central aisle are seven aisles of less width, divided by ranges of smaller columns, standing close to each other. They are, consequently, much crowded, and perhaps in the present unroofed state of the building, lose some of the effect which they once had, when the roof was standing, and a number of lights were used. On account of the different heights of roof, the range next the central passage had a clerestory, part of which appears in the sketch, which also shows the form of the smaller columns. A plan is given in Fergusson's Handbook of Architecture, of this wonderful building. He states that it covers "more than twice the area of S. Peter's at Rome, and more than four times that of any mediæval cathedral existing."



ETRUSCAN VASE. C.S.B.

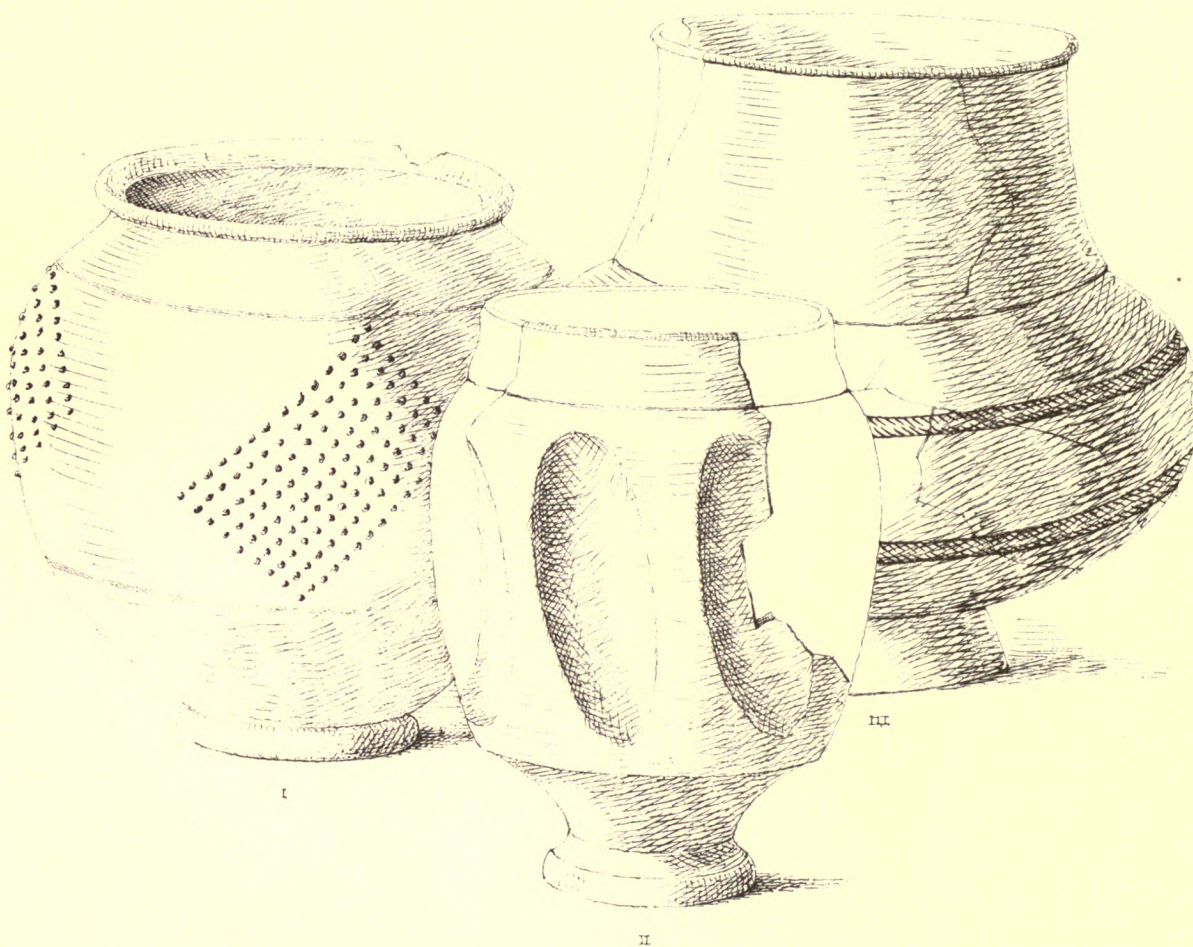
Etruscan Vase. (*Mrs. Beckett.*) Probably a species of amphora. Mr. Birch describes that vessel as consisting of an oval body, with a cylindrical neck, and two handles, deriving its name from a Greek word signifying *to carry on both sides*. The vessels usually known as amphoræ have their bases extremely pointed, and were fixed in the earth in cellars. Many have been found in this position at Pompeii. There are several varieties with firm feet, and of many sizes. The present specimen is 9 inches high, the ground black, with red pattern; on each side is portrayed the flat unshaded profile of a female, probably intended for Proserpine. Her hair is bound in a fillet, and she wears a necklace, earrings, and tiara. The vase is in the possession of the Rev. W. Hazlewood, Bath.



ROMAN VASE . C.S.B.

Roman Vase. (*Mrs. Beckett.*) A variety of oenochoe or jug, corresponding with the modern decanter or claret-bottle, having a trefoil mouth in supposed imitation of an ivy leaf. The height is 9 inches, and the ground black, with a red pattern.

This elegant vase is in the collection of Josiah Spode, Esq., Hawkesyard Park, Staffordshire.

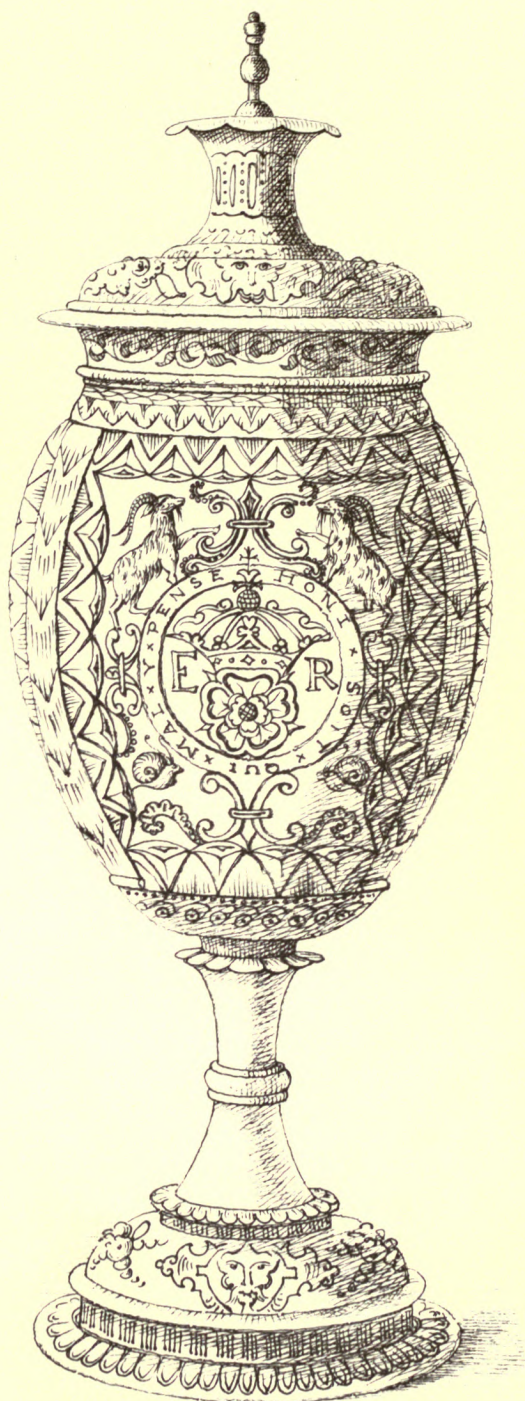


ROMAN POTTERY. BATH.

C. S. BECKETT. JUNE, 1965.

Roman Pottery, Bath. (*Mrs. Beckett.*) These three vessels are of the original size. No. 1 is a perfect specimen of the ware obtained from the Roman potteries of Upchurch, a marshy district bordering on the Medway, Kent; it is of a pale stone colour with a yellow glaze, and was found in 1815, during excavations at Walcot.

Nos. 2 and 3 are very fragmentary, but enough remains of each to determine the form and manufacture; they were found in making excavations on Combe Down, and are specimens of two kinds of ware manufactured at the ancient Durobrivæ (now Castor, Northamptonshire), where the Romans had potteries extending over twenty square miles. The former is of a thick grey ware, coloured reddish brown, with indentations on the side, and is in the possession of the Rev. W. L. Nicholls; the latter is of a very delicate red ware with black surface, and ornamented with two bands of tool-marks, and is in the possession of G. Cruickshank, Esq.



SILVER-GILT HANAP.

Silver-gilt Hanap. (*Mrs. Beckett.*) A great variety of hanaps, or drinking cups, of the 16th and 17th centuries, have been handed down to us. From their costliness they were only in use amongst the wealthy and higher classes. Some are very large, and probably were reserved for display on festive occasions, whilst many were doubtless of real use. The present specimen belonged to Queen Elizabeth, and is formed of three richly-carved cocoa-nut panels mounted in silver-gilt. The metal is chased in some parts and embossed in others, the designs being similar to those formed on the plate, and even on the sculpture of that period. On comparing this hanap with other specimens there can be little doubt that the stem, connecting the foot and the bowl, and the upper part of the cover are modern work, as these parts are usually as ornamental as the rest of the cup. It is now in the possession of the Rev. W. Hazlewood, of Bath.

List of Plates.

FRONTISPIECE.—*Drawn by Rev. W. F. Francis.*

Diocese of Canterbury.

HEADCORN OAK and CHURCH.

RUINS, MAIDSTONE.

Chichester.

RODMELL CHURCH.

Winchester.

PULPIT, BEAULIEU.

Salisbury.

EFFIGY, BRADFORD-ON-AVON.

Bath and Wells.

WHATLEY CHURCH.

MELLS CHURCH.

FONTS AT MELLS and NUNNEY.

NUNNEY CASTLE.

ROMAN KILN, SHEPTON MALLET.

Exeter.

YEW TREE, STOKE GABRIEL.

Gloucester and Bristol.

SCULPTURE AT MARSHFIELD.

TEWKESBURY ABBEY CHURCH.

SOUTHAM and LECKHAMPTON CHURCHES.

Hereford.

CODDINGTON CHURCH.

KIMBOLTON, and HUMBER CHURCHES.

HOLLY FOREST, ON THE STIPERSTONES.

Worcester.

EVESHAM BRIDGE.

Oxford.

DINTON HALL.

Lichfield.

DUDLEY CASTLE.

NORBURY CHURCH.

Peterborough.

GATEWAY, ASHBY LEDGERS.

Norwich.

LAVENHAM CHURCH.

S. MARY'S, BURY S. EDMUNDS.

RUINS AT BURY S. EDMUNDS. (*2 plates.*)

LANGLEY ABBEY.

Sodor and Man.

RUNIC CROSSES, KIRK BRADDAN.

Ireland.

QUIN ABBEY.

ATHASSEL ABBEY.

KILCOOLEY ABBEY. (*2 plates.*)

Appendix ;

Foreign Sketches, &c.

CHURCH AT BORGUND, NORWAY.

MEDIEVAL TOMBS, BOLOGNA.

KURYET EL ENAB, SYRIA.

KARNAK, EGYPT. •

ETRUSCAN VASE.

ROMAN VASE.

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